HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LA...
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 140 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 15 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,307
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7thJan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14th ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21st ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
28th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMNANA ..	8 427
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th June	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE INDIA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

...IED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore.—1. A LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. II A LECTURER IN ECONOMICS, pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. M.Sc.s in Physics and M.A.s in Economics with previous teaching experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28679

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED.—MANAGER for the Government Cattle and Dairy Farm, Patna. Practical experience of modern methods of dairying in all its branches and growing fodder crops essential. Pay—according to qualifications but not exceeding Rs. 500. Applications with copies of diplomas if any and testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to July 1st. D. QUINLAN, I.V.S., Director, Civil Veterinary Dept., Bihar and Orissa. Patna, the 6th June, 1927.
A 28678

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED persons, possessing working knowledge of ENGLISH See personally. The PROP., CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel St., Fort.
A R194

WANTED—Competent CLERK, knowing Marathi, English, Correspondence, Accounts, Typing and Ledger work. Apply stating salary Box No. 1987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
28699

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY 1927.—Price rupees ten. East and West Trade Developer, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L L293

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. ... WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

BESCEY'S EYE DROP.—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett.—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.
M 28585

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD., Benares.
T R229

CLEARANCE SALE—Footwear and Leather Goods, samples.—Gents' Black or Tan leather Albert Slippers in all sizes. Sale prices Rs. 3|- to Rs. 5|- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Chromepet P. O. S. India.
28690C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CORRECTION.

PLEASE READ title of advertisement appearing in this Paper of 3rd June 1927 as "VASONJI & DAMODAR, a firm," instead of Vasonji N. Damodar, a firm".

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

COMPULSORY ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Motorists are informed that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on the 31st August 1927.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a motor cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after 1|7|1927.

(Sd.) D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 14th June, 1927.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION CO., LTD.

LOST.—Share certificates in respect of (Old Burmah) share Nos. 23028 and 35066 of the above Company in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Jamnadas Ganatre have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to Registered Office of the Company Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

(Sd.) MOHANLAL JAMNADAS GANATRE.
Bombay, 14th June, 1927.
R292

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.
28674

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MANEKJI BHANJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, in the employ of the New Luxmi Printing Press, Mandvi ..... Deceased.
JIVRAJ BHANJI, of Bhopal, Hindu Inhabitant, but temporarily residing at Mandvi at Messrs. Vassonji Khimji and Co., outside the Fort of Bombay, the Grain Merchant..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of June, 1927.
JIVRAJ BHANJI,
Petitioner in Person.
R291

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 698 of 1926.

GAJANAN KESHAV MENGLE Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) KASTURBAI, widow of Atmaram Bahaji and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree, dated the 6th day of July, 1926, and other dated 12th April, 1927, herein the right title and interest of defendants 1 to 5 in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 1st day of July, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interests of defendants 1 to 5 in all that piece or parcel of vacant land of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground or land called or known by the name of Mollmachee Khar, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, situated at Mingoot Manley near Ferguson Road Lower Parel in the Registration District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring four thousand three hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered under Collectors Old No. 759, New No. 12745, Old and New Survey No. 1|2751 and Cadestral Survey No. 164 of Lower Parel Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward No. 1046 and Street No. 51 and bounded, on the East formerly by the Salt Batty ground of Nillajee Bhiwaji and now partly by the property of Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Ltd., and partly by the property of Bhavram Raghoba on the West formerly by the Batty ground of Bhikaji Hirajee and now by the property of Antone Manuel Luis on the North formerly by the the Batty ground of Janardhan Ranchhod and now by the property of Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Limited, and on the South formerly by the Batty ground of Nana Essaji and now by the ground of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 46, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
28643

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. VASANJI PREMJI DALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8591 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23-24, New No. 3517, 3520, Old Survey No. 448 and 465, New Survey No. a portion of 1|126 Cadestral Survey No. 770 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5730(1), 5730(2), 5730(3) 5730(4), 5730(5), 5730(6), 5731 and Street No. 206, 206a, 206b, 296c, 206d, 206e, 207 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West partly by the Oart of Haji Ismail Haji Essak and partly by the land acquired by the Municipality, on or towards the North by the property of Sakharam Vithoba Pai and on or towards the South by public passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1927.

VITHALDAS J. DINECHA,
For M|s Dabholkar and Jeshtaram,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28625

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BELVADORE HILL ROAD, MAZAGAON OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st July 1921 and the Deed of Further Charge dated 26th September 1921 and made between Bai Rasoolbibi alias Gori widow of Haji Ahmed Gulammahomed Nakhuda Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 15th June 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction the property hereunder mentioned on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the West side of Belvadore Hill Road, Mazagaon outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement (314) or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3604 Cadastral Survey No. 101 of Mazagaon Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7024 Street No. 5 and New Street Nos. 34-36-38.

Note:—The property fetches about Rs. 450 as rent per month Monthly rent payable to Lessors is Rs. 19-8-0 only. The period of the lease will expire in 1979 A.D. but the lease contains a Covenant that the Lessors will on the expiry of the said period grant a fresh Lease for a further period of 99 years on the same terms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Oak Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY. AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT RANDER.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Ajum Galamhousein and Co., a firm, insolvents, and pursuant to the Order dated the 24th day of March 1927 and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Rustumji Ardeshir Enti, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned three properties in different lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

Lot I:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land situate at Vakhar Oli Rander together with the messuages tenements and buildings thereon being Street No. A No. 7 and Survey No. 182 A-L containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts and standing in the name of Ajam Gulamhussein Pipardi and in the occupation of the tenants.

Lot II:—All that Western piece or parcel of freehold land with building thereon situate at Chacha Moholla Rander bearing Street A No. 5 Survey Nos. 11|13 containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts standing in the name of Ajum Gulamhussein Pipardi.

Lot III:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Limboa Oli Rander bearing Street A No. 5 Survey No. 35 containing by admeasurement 474 square yards or thereabouts and standing in the name of Cassum Ajam Pipardi now in the possession of Rasoolbi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SWADESHI OIL MILLS" SITUATE AT NADIAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the "Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd." (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms.

The whole of "Swadeshi Oil Mills" situate at Nadiad, containing about 6 acres of leasehold land together with the Mill building, consisting of tin covered sheds with big masonry chimney, manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns and all the oil plant machinery such as boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators, and all other machinery lying in the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, OLIVER AND UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS, CEILING FANS, ONE LARGE IRON SAFE ON STAND, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjiwandas v|s. Anandibai), Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Agakhan Building, 1st floor, Dalal Street, Fort, office furniture consisting of Oliver and Underwood typewriters, one large safe on stand by A B & Co., writing tables, chairs, electric ceiling fans, cupboards, large glass partition, copying press, office clock, glass door show cases, arm and without arm chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view from Monday the 20th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a fuantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, cycles, nickel watch, time-pieces, lead, motor horn, zinc; etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the assessor and Collector Municipal Taxes:—
3-4 wheeled carriages.

BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME : 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal R. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited,

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.

OWING to the PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,
CONTINUES FOR
ONE WEEK MORE from TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK. FIRST INSTALMENT (8 Reels)
THE SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
Startling and Sensational Production
"JAN-E-ALAM-ANJUMANARA"
Featuring Miss MANI, Miss KUMUDANI Miss MALKA. Mr. JANIBABU, and Mr. KAPUR.
Daily Four Shows 5, 7 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA-SHOW. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holiday 3 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate's
Special Picture
The Ideal Wife
DON'T FAIL IT.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY 12 noon, 2, 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
Sacred picture for the Sacred day.
Hindus' great festival Vat Savitri
"SAVITRI"
Hindu Mythology at last re-produced with all its sweet simplicity and magnificence.
NEXT WEEK
"The Black Pirate."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received Cash for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report under date 13th inst.:—

AMERICANS.

A further rise has taken place during the week, the July and October Contracts in New York having registered a next advance of 32 and 30 points respectively.

The beginning of the week witnessed a sharp break of 40 points as a result of long liquidation and speculative selling, following reports of fairly general rains in the drought sections. Further pressure, however, was held in check by rumours that the rains were not in sufficient volume to materially improve the drought conditions, and on confirmation of these rumours the market rapidly recovered, advancing nearly 3/4 cent in two days breaking the previous high level touched on the last day in May. Unfavourable news during the week has also been received reporting fresh overflows in the Mississippi and it is, we believe, expected that about one-third of the previously flooded areas will be re-flooded by the usual June rise of the Mississippi River, which may result in production being curtailed in these sections by 35 per cent. Whatever the final damage proves to be, the possibility of these floods in the meantime is undoubtedly an impending bullish factor, the realisation of which will provide new food for the Bulls which is sure to be utilized to the best advantage.

That the advance has been too rapid and that there is yet time for the crop to make good, is an opinion held by many. While we are inclined to lend support to this view, the inadvisability of acting upon such a view under the circumstances is patent.

In view of the material advance on unfavorable weather, we ourselves have put forward the possibilities of a decline on the grounds of favourable weather which, apart from being considerably overdue, is usually experienced during this month. This season, however, the requirements of the weather seem so complicated as to make a spell of favourable weather, which would be generally beneficial, almost an impossibility.

Prospects at any rate for the near future seem definitely in favour of the Bull, and we would, therefore, prefer to follow the constructive side of the market until such time as the New Crop has progressed sufficiently to enable an approximate idea being formed of the final outturn.

BOMBAY.

Actually without encouragement from the Home markets, the local market quickly firmed up following a sharp drop in sympathy with Americans.

There has been a fairly good demand for Contracts on account of Exporters, which has been the only feature of interest. Speculation appears generally to have been fairly equally divided, pressure being largely in the form of liquidation.

While weather in America will continue to be a controlling influence on local values, the progress of the monsoon has now to be taken into account, as it will naturally be an important market factor.

While satisfactory rains upcountry may to some extent counteract bullish advices from the other side, crop news in America for the time being is likely to hve more bearing upon local values than the monsoon, consequently we feel that any good reaction offers a reasonably good opportunity for purchases.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

RECEIPTS.

	14th June 1927. Week ending 4th June. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1994	1960.
Bombay x	37579	44355.
Karachi	7521	6223
Madras	5171	..
Rangoon	.. (a)	..
Tuticorin	2688	9598
	55253	621'6

EXPORTS.

Week ending 4th June.	1927 Bales.	1926. Bales
Calcutta	409	2598
Bombay	53684	42406
Karachi	6653	24209
Madras	..	2262
Rangoon	1691	986
Tuticorin	..	..
	62437	72461

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 4th June.	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	87112	60468
Bombay x	2734025	3027726
Karachi	699167	1134412
Madras	108414	109401
Rangoon	25650	26081
Tuticorin	30897	51918
	3685265	4100946

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 4th June.	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	23912	26947
Bombay x	1630277	2062170
Karachi	558'39	882655
Madras	29646	68220
Rangoon	52318	79164
Tuticorin	12573	52919
	2307409	3172385

(a) to 28th May. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13.

	To-days's Price.
July	16.31—48
October	16.53—54
December	16.83—87
January	16.90—97
March	17.06—07
Middling Spot	16.00—45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Yrk, June 13.

July	16.27—71
October	16.45—472
Middling Spot	16.20—65

NEW YORK.

New Yrk, June 13.
New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.40
October	16.71
January	17.00
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.44
October	16.76
January	17.03
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
July	16.54
October	16.70

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New Yrk, June 13.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 14,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

June	8.73—08
July	8.78—08
August	8.81—08
September	8.88—08
October	8.95—08
November	8.96—08
December	8.99—08
January	9.02—07
February	9.02—08
March	9.07—08
April	9.08—08
May	9.11—08
June	9.11—08
Middling Spot	9.20+.17

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

Scinde, Good	7.35+15
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55+15
Scinde, Fine	7.75+15
Bengal, Good	7.35+15
Bengal Fully Good	7.55+15
Bengal Fine	7.75+15
Oomra, Good	7.75+15
Oomra, Fully Goods	8.00+15
Oomra, Fine	8.25+15
Broach, Good	7.75+15
Broach Fully Good	8.05+15
Broach Fine	8.35+15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

June	16.37—11
July	16.37—11
August	16.40—10
September	16.36—10
October	16.63—10
November	16.55—10
December	16.69—09
January	16.52—08
February	16.52—08
March	16.47—07
April	16.47—07
May	16.47—07
June	16.47—07
Sakellaridis F. C. F. Spot	17.20+20

SALES.

Liverpool, June 13.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	200 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 13.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs. 54/12 June July S'ment. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs. 54/10 1/2 June/July S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat Australian, price steadily, held at 56/9.
Wheat Choice white, Karachi, 56/- June S'ment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, C. &F. Calcutta.

June per cwt.	14/9
July/Sept. per cwt.	14/9
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	14/9
C. & F. Bombay.	
July-Sept. per cwt.	14/10-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July	14/11-1/2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 13th June,

	1927.	1926
	108	1112
1st Sept. to 13th June,	1926-27.	1925-26
	42599	108003

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 31st May

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	2317	4933
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay (a)	..	442
U. S. A. ..	..	..
	2317	5375

1st Sept. to 31st May.	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	32680	58114
Continent	280569	355250
China	63114	114003
Japan	170120	314614
Bombay (a) ..	43387	111749
U. S. A.	7026	9150
	596596	992483

x Adjusted.
a Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, June 14.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 10th to 13th June	22269	19383	+2886
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 13th June	2817529	3074976	—257404
SHIPMENTS. 10 to 13th June ..			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	..	..	..
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	49305	49305	—
Total.	49305	49305	
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 13th. June. ..			
United Kingdom ..	17081	43994	—26913
Continent ..	29 7-4	44257	—143788
China ..	168112	362523	—194411
Japan .	1164340	1241759	—7 419
Coast Ports ..	20635	21894	—12'9
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1669678	2114192	—444514
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	2724	5062	—2338
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	28442	11200	+17242

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 3rd June.	1927.	1926.
Madras	15795	21435
Bombay	17 55	13826
Sind	563	3070
Bengal	1818	1748
U. P.	106	107
Punjab	190	2295
C. P.	271	1381
Berar	584	1295
N. W. F. Provinces (A) ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	5 1	356
Burma (A)	..	661
Jodhpur State ..	155	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State	..	..
Jaipur State	..	..
Baroda State ..	326	..
Nabha State (B)	..	..
Cambay State (A) ..	..	..
Alwar State (c) ..	..	..
Total	37544	45474

1st Sept. to 3rd June.	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	236278*	279329
Bombay	683618*	782353
Sind	128007	202074
Bengal	32532	36 43
U. P.	176656	192980
Punjab	618754*	1070051
C. P.	343153	371459
Berar	76587	599911
N. W.F. Provinces ..	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	35722	1083
Burma (A)	42071	86629
Jodhpur State	4774	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	8949	15017
Baroda State	84543	..
Nabha State (b)	20396	..
Cambay State (A) ..	1891	..
Alwar State (C) ..	3834	..
Total	3186726	3717026

* Adjusted. (a) to 27th May,
(b) to 20th May,
(c) to 29th April.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.590 inches (.081 below normal.)
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous days) 29.516 inches (.079 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .056.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (2.4 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.4 degrees 1.8 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cuuldy—10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 1.25 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 1.23 inches.
Weather Remarks. Thunder and lightning at distance.

(Continued from Column 6)

north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and Kathiawar. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned are 3.14 inches at Mangalore, 1.87 inches at Calicut, 0.45 inches at Cochin 1.33 inches at Trivandrum and 0.32 inches at Bellary.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in the north Konkan and in the Deccan.

THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 14th of June 192

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Quetta ..	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan ..	0.21	0.16	+0.05
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	0.57	—0.47
Lahore ..	0.59	0.21	+0.29
Hissar ..	0.17	0.42	—0.25
Ambala ..	0.27	0.47	—0.20
Delhi ..	0	0.53	—0.53
Agra ..	0.08	0.35	—0.27
Mainpuri ..	0.12	0.18	—0.06
Jhansi ..	0	0.51	—0.51
Cawnpore ..	0.07	0.81	—0.74
Allahabad ..	0	0.57	—0.57
Jacobabad ..	0	0.04	—0.04
Karachi ..	..	..	..
Bikaner ..	0.71	0.3	+0.38
Ajmer ..	0.33	0.48	—0.15
Jaipur ..	0	0.51	—0.51
Kotah ..	0	0.91	—0.91
Mount Abu ..	..	..	..
Bhuj ..	0	0.38	—0.38
Dwarka ..	0.68	0.44	—0.36
Veraval ..	0.02	1.19	—1.17
Rajkot ..	3.01	0.71	+2.87
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.35	1.25	—0.30
Surat ..	0.52	1.37	—0.85
Ahmedabad ..	0.46	0.71	—0.25
Deesa ..	0.10	0.26	—0.16
Neemuch ..	0.05	0.80	—0.75
Indore ..	0.50	2.02	—1.52
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	1.92	—0.88
Saugor ..	0.37	0.60	—0.23
Hoshangabad ..	0.28	1.66	—1.38
Khandwa ..	0.83	1.79	—0.94
Akola ..	1.45	2.00	—0.55
Amraoti ..	0.81	2.44	—1.63
Nagpur ..	0.89	3.10	—2.21
Chanda ..	0.72	2.55	—1.83
Raipur ..	0.10	2.31	—2.21
Bombay ..	1.26	5.72	—4.46
Ratnagiri ..	3.58	13.10	—9.51
Marmagoa ..	5.77	13.60	—7.83
Karwar ..	..	..	..
Malegaon ..	3.41	2.28	+1.13
Ahmednagar ..	1.23	2.99	—1.76
Poona ..	1.78	2.22	—0.44
Sholapur ..	2.96	2.63	+0.33
Bijapur ..	1.88	2.19	—0.31
Belgaum ..	0.86	3.88	—2.69
Aurangabad ..	3.08	2.40	+0.68
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	3.20	1.71	+1.49
Hyderabad ..	3.73	2.20	+1.53
Mangalore ..	25.5	18.30	+7.21
Calicut ..	24.39	16.69	+7.70
Cochin ..	18.9	13.63	+5.28
Trivandrum ..	18.45	7.16	+1.29
Colombo ..	..	..	..
Masulipatam ..	2.51	2.14	+0.37
Bellary ..	1.80	1.06	+0.74
Cuddapah ..	3.02	1.36	1.66
Madras ..	0.26	0.95	—0.69
Bangalore ..	1.18	1.39	—0.21
Coimbatore ..	.30	0.78	0.52
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	0.74	0.72
Negapatam ..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 14TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 14th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over the central districts and clear over the rest of the area. Humidity is in excess in the southwest of the province and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in he west of the province; the minimum was locally below normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Allahabad, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. A maximum temperature of 109 deg. was recored yesterday at the aforesaid station.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.33 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature was lower than usual at the latter station and at Ajmer and higher at Kotah. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.42 inches of rain and Raikot 0.11 inches. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raikot and in defect elsewhere in Kathiawar and in Central India West. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Ahmedabad and higher in Central India West and at Deesa. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.28 inches of rain, Amraoti 0.31 inches and Chanda 0.14 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south of the province and in defect at Jubbulpore. Temperature was almost normal except at Raipur, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 1.61 inches of rain, Marmagao 2.11 inches and Bombay a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90.5 deg. and the lowest 81.4 deg. both being 2 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.49 inches of rain, Bijapur 0.30 inches, Belgaum 0.84 inches and Aurangabad 0.93 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Belgaum and Hyderabad; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan,

Continued in colum 5.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 14.

Yesterday London silver market closed unchanged. The market opened quiet today and prices gradually declined somewhat on local operators selling. Demand for ready is dull and larger arrivals are anticipated. Closing prices remained as under:—

Bar Silver Spot 59|14.
Jaishta 59|14.
Ashad 60.
Double options premium.
Ashad 1|2|0.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 14.

The market is dull with a limited enquiry. Prices are quoted as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21	8	9
Jaishta	21	8	9
Ashad	21	8	9
Central Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buyng T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New Lork Dol. 4.85 11|16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 14.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3|4 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Active.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 14.

The market for Government Securities ruled steady. Closing quotations were as under:—

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4.
Tone of Market:—Delivery 15th June. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-14; 1945-55 Rs. 108.
Steady.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

PRODUCE MARKET

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

MUKTSAR, (Punjab), June 12.

Wheat Har	4	9	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	13	6
Wheat Asuj	4	15	6
Gram Har	3	13	9
Gram Asuj	4	2	6
Barley Asuj	3	9	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	3	6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	4	9

READM.

Wheat 4/ 10 to 4/14, Gram 3/13 to 3/14/9, Barley 3/3 to 3/4, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/8, Cottonseeds 4/0/6.
Market arrival.
Wheat 8,000 mds. Gram 4,000 mds. Barley 2,000 mds. Capeseeds 150 mds.
Market condition.
Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £9:2:6 June-July S'ment. Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay, £17:15:0 June-July S'ment. Paid.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £20:10:0 June-July S'ment. Quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	88.02
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON SILVER.

Silver—Market very quite but steady.

London, June 13.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 13.

Bar Gold, Fone, per oz. £4: 4: 11-1/2

LINSEED.

London, June 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:10:0 June-July S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:12:6 July-Aug. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton. £16:12:6 July-Aug. S'ment. Hull. Paid.
Linseed, Bombay ton. £19:7:6 June-July S'ment. Offered.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 33/3 June-Aug Delivery Sellers.
Linsed Oil, naked London, cwt., 33/10 1/2 Sept.-Dec. Del. Paid.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 14.

The Linseed Market ruled easy on local operators selling. The close for September delivery was Rs. 11|8|3.

The Wheat Market was quiet with less enquiry and closed for Sept. at Rs. 8|2|3.
Wheat white 70-30 Rs. 7|11|6.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11|1.
Linseed bold brows Cawnpore Rs. 11|12
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12|10.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12|10.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17|4.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18.
Casterseed Rs. 10.
Cottonseed Rs. 4|8.
Groundnuts Rs. 12|11.
Mowraseed Rs. 7|6.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 22.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 25.

COFFEE.

New York, June 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot. Closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2
National Bank £49-1/2
Eastern Bank £6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86-5/8
Conversion Loan £76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 p.c. £103
Rupee paper 3 1/2 p.c. £7-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c . Sterling Loan £59-1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £69-1/4.
Consols £54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c. £100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 1/6 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 1/6-1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/6-1/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/6-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 13.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58-3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £69-3/4
Yellow Metal, £64-1/4
Spelter, hard Indian Brands, £24-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge, £14-3/4
Tin, English Ingots £292-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 13.

Demand Bills 485.31

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 13.

Interest day to day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loan 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Opened 14 Points lower—Better Weather—Rains in N. W. Texas—Declined further 42 points on long liquidation—Later improved 8 points—Futures closed 48 to 57 points lower.

LOCAL—Japanese buying easily supplied by long liquidation—Better Liverpool Reports—Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

N. Y. July highest 16.68 (at the opening) lowest 16.26 (11.58 a.m.)

Liverpool 9.10 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall in Amarillo District. Heavy rains New Orleans district.

Liverpool 6.25 p.m. Advance checked by long liquidation. Later market declined sharply on good rains in North-West Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:

"Some rains reported West Texas."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

Good rains in West Texas caused decline; think, however, somewhat late, prefer buying on further decline.'

The following private conditions report is to hand:

Watkins Bureau 73.6 per cent.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York frends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:

"Market declined on fairly general rain in the West."

AMERICANS.

Reports of rains in Texas, helped the New York Market to open at a decline of 14 points. There was absence of buying and selling pressure gradually increased causing further break in the values to the extent of 42 points when July option reached 16.26 at about noon. At this level further selling was stopped and prices fluctuated within a narrow limit. The close was weak at a decline of 48 to 57 points for the day. Spot Cotton ruled easy at a decline of 45 points.

The New Oricans Market ruled easy and closed at decline of 71 to 72 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 55 points.

The Liverpool Market opened quiet on reports of favourable weather and prices declined on weaker New York advices. The closing prices were 7 to 8 points lower. Sales of ready cotton were poor at 5000 Bales with quotations 17 points higher to 9-20d per lb.

Further rains are reported in West Texas where it was urgently required. There was heavy liquidation and bulls have already said that the rains are rather late to do much good. However at the moment any attempt to raise prices will be met with a failure as the crop outlook appears favourable. Messrs. Watkins Bureau have issued their mid-monthly report showing the average condition of the crop to be 73-6 per cent.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 14.

Following a drop of 47 points in New York over night Cables, the local forward market opened at Rs. 329 and fluctuated within a narrow range. Some Japanese firms who are believed to be long of cotton, tried to help up the market but long liquidation caused week tone and prices closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 329 330 328 328|8
Broach A.M. 334|4 334|4 332 332|8.
Oomra July 319 319 318 318
Oomra D|J 318 318 317 317
Bengal D|J 284 284 283 283

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 14.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower. Later on it was reported to be 1 point lower. The forward market ruled steady on buying by Japanese firm and commission houses. The close was steady as under:—

Broach J|A 329|12 331|4 329|12 330|8
Broach A.M. 334|4 335|8 334|4 335
Oomra July 319|8 321 319|8 320|8
Oomra D.J 318 319|4 318 319
Bengal D|J 285 286 285 286.

The local cotton market will remain closed the 16th instant.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 14.

Sampin Market closed easy this morning as under:—

June 223.30—2.40
Sept 230.10—3.70
Dec. 229.80—4.10

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 14.

Bengal 285 P. J.
Broach 333 A.M.
Broach 329 J.A.
Umra 317 D.J.
Umra 319 July
Southern 323 M.J.

Bengal	313	307	300	292
S. P.	309	303	296	288
Rajputana	313	307	300	292
Broach	339	335	329	
S. D.	348	343	338	
P. A.	351	344	337	330
K. V.	339	336	331	
Dholera	335	332	327	
Kalajin	338	335	330	
Surat	400	397	394	
Nausari	410	407	404	
Umra	327	323	317	
C. P. No. 1.	339	335	329	
C. P. No. 2	333	329	323	
Khandesh	323	319	313	
Mathia	320	316	310	
Comptah		364	360	356

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine		M. G.	300/5
"	Fine		"	293/300
"	F.G.		"	293/95
Sindh-Punjab	Fine		"	297-300
"	F.G		"	292-93
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine		M. G.	333-35
Nagpur			"	
Yeotmal			"	323/28
Arvi			"	327/28
mraoti			"	323/25
Khamgaon-Akola			"	323/25
Mulkapur			"	320/22
Khandesh			"	320/22
Muthia		Fine	"	315-16
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		"	330-32
Purna	Average		"	325
Parbhani/Ssilu			"	325
Indore/Ujjain			"	325/27
Burwah Sanavad			"	325/27
Broach Fine M.G., 338/40 July Aug. +6/7				
		F.G.,		330-32
Westerns Good MG				327-30
Cambodia Fine M G				382/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G				340/42
Compta F.G.M.G.				
Dhollera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 14.

200 Volkart Bros. Jalna 328.
300 S. J. Co. Shegaon 319|325.
200 Japan Samlaya 332.
100 Ozoburin Darwah 333.
300 E. D. Sassoon Broach 335
200 Ralli Bros. Broach 333.
200 Sanchary Mill Byapur 325.
200 Wardhman Bros. Bengal 310.
400 Toyomankwa Broach 335.
Ready cotton market closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 14
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	315	3,11,991	2,89,089
Central India	1202	2,10,401	3,6,,953
Barsi and Nagar	477	1,95,843	2,15,755
Hyderabad-Gaorani	232	67,951	73,540
Berar	207	5,61273	471631
Central Provinces	87	2,27,118	2,44,014
Total Oomras.	2,520	1654 577	16,59,962
Dholera	1391	1,72,2 1	2,62,116
N.W. Provinces	1	57,276	1,29,207
Rajputana	246	51,558	103,116
Sind-Punjab		1,1 391	287,678
Broach	675	2,36,444	3,11,722
Coompta & Dharwar	555	1,09,095	1,17799
Westerns-Northerns	981	52362	74,733
Cocoanada		404	2210
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	64	21,830	39,502
Persian		4091	3,851
American	1,5082	270176	17257
Egyptian and African	20	69,652	662,46
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,147
Total	22520	28,17,582	3074,986

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 9th June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1511	3,16,591	4,85,015
Japan & China	2000	13,22,916	15,54,977
Coast Ports		20,635	21,894
Up-country by Rail		118530	80,833
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,987	30,136
Total	3,511	18,02,654	21,75,856

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 14.

Receipts of various raw pproducers to Bombay upto noon the 13th instant.

Wheat	16,488	cwts.
Linseed	23,452	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,282	"
Gingellyseeds	56	"
Poppyseed	491	"
Groundnuts	6,096	"
Castorseed	10,961	"
Rice	2,167	"
Myrabollams	3,836	"
Cottonseed	9,130	"
Mowraseed	77	"
Gram	4,155	"
Joowar	717	"
Barley	870	"
Bajree	2,478	"
Coal	751	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARE DECLINE.

Bombay, June 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed a very weak tone on aggresive short selling. There was heavy liquidation by holders and it appeared that prices will be collapsed to any low level. However towards the close there was some covering by bears and prices were maintained with a weak undertone. Generally rains are said to have a better feeling among the operators but the Tariff Board report being disappointing created a nervous feeling which was well taken care of by bears in hammering the market.

It can be said that prices will drop further as confidence is shaken to some extent but we refuse to believe in any material decline as the technical situation is getting health. There is large open short interest which is found to have a sustaining effect from time to time.

In the miscellaneous sections Tata Iron shares ruled easy with some loss in values. Bombay Burmahs were neglected and Cements were dull.

Following are the closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	79	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370	0
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		26	14
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	200	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	171	4
Katni Cement D.	20	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jaminsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	203	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	150	..	16	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1060	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	558	1
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..		435	
Akbari	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/6	197	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	651	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	87	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	191	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	57	8
Thacker	50	.	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1990	

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

BAWDWIN MINE.

During the month of May 38,959 tons of Ore were mined, including 2,651 tons of High Grade Ore. 30,000 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,040 tons of Leavy Concentrates.

13,477 tons of Lead bearing material including 3,138 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 5,753 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,466 tons Refined Lead.
478,882 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 72,852 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,180 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 13.4 ozs. of Silver, 8.3 per cent. Lead, 46.8 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 6,761 tons Copper Ore.

60 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 531 tons revovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

Vulcan	10	0	8	0	5
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		420	
Apollo	50	..		8	
Assur Virjee	100	..		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15		360	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		917	8
Bombay Industrial	108			5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70	
Bradbury	250	nil		300	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..		75	
Century	100	10y		407	8
Central India O.	100	16		523	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		470	
Ceylon	100	..		57	8
Colaba Land	..	..		155	
Mill	100	65		155	
Crescent	100	4		223	12
Curimbhoy	250	..		260	
David	500	..		290	
Duria	100	..		170	
Kawn	260	55		710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..		1 2	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil		276	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil		147	8
Elphinstone O.	700	..		26	
Emperor Edward	500	..		147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25		933	12
Finlay	1,000	..		153	12
Framjee Petit	100	..		625	
Gokak	100	5		137	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125		1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..		243	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75		1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10		382	8
Jamashed O.	250	..		70	
Kharsu Makanjee	100	..		115	
Khachand	20	..		3	6
Kohinoor	500			1275	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		1400	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..		30	
Madhowj Dhamsi	100	..		150	
Madras United	250	15		515	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	80		1830	
Mathuradas	100	..		80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..		97	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..		2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..		128	12
Mysore	55	4		130	
New City of Bombay	100	10		165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil		231	4
Osmanabhai (100)	75	..		60	
Pearl	250	8		591	4
Poenix	100	10		411	4
Premier	100	..		12	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..		14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..		630	
Sholapur	1,000	200		8675	
Simplex	100	..		172	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..		2	8
Standard	500			1625	
Swadeshi	500			518	12
Swan	60	..		165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..		110	
Vishnu Cotton O.	90			2760	
Vishnu P.	500	35		600	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y		975	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS					
Ahmedabad				420	0
Bombay Cotton				360	
Bombay Dyeing				917	8
Century				417	8
Central India				523	12
Colaba Land				155	
Crescent				223	12
Edward Sassoon				147	8
Fazulbhoy				933	12
Finlays				153	12
Globe				46	4
Gokak				137	12
Indian Bleaching				243	12
Indore Malwa				382	8
Kohinoor				1275	
Madhowjee				120	
Mathuradas				80	
Meyer Sassoon				97	8
Mysore				130	
New great				321	4
Pearl				615	
Pabany				292	8
Phoenix				411	4
Simplex				172	8
Swadeshi				518	12
Swan Mills				165	
Tata Mills				1100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				74	
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League 1st Division. Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage 5-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. Colaba United, Oval 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Deshbandhu C. R. Das Anniversary Public meeting at Santa Cruz. 9 a.m. Mr. J. K. Mehta to Preside.
Zarthost-no-Diso: Parsi Holiday. Banks closed.
Harwood League: 1st Division, B. B. R. A. vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Police vs. Swiss Oval, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 17.

Second LL. B. Exam. Results.
Harwood League, R. A. M. C. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a seance will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 51 Govardhandas Building, Girgaon, at 9 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statements show the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday.—Small-pox 2 death nil; Cholera nil attack, Plague 1, death nil Influenza nil, Total mortality exclusive of still born 71. The total mortality this day last year was 76.

GOVT. PEONS AND MENIALS' DEMANDS.

A general meeting of all the members of the Peons and Meniai Service Union was held at the Maratha Kashtriya Hall on the 11th inst. at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala when memorial to Govt. containing the demands of the men regarding pay, leave etc. was passed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a paper will b eread on "Some Marriage Rites among the Hindus sanctioned by Custom" by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

PASSENGERS' AND T. R. ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Night High School, Mr. S. K. Patil, will deliver a public lecture on "Untouchability and the Duties of the Students" in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, will preside.

J. ANANDJI EDUCATION FUND.

The following three students have been awarded scholarships of Rs. 20|- per mensem for one year out of the Jivraj Anandji Education Fund for Cutchies:—(1) Vora, Prabhulal Kalyanrai, Engineering College, Karachi. (2) Thaker, Damji Velji, Fergusson College, Poona. (3) Barot, Pingal Parbat, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

DESHBANDHU ANNIVERSARY.

A Public Meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 a.m. at Marwadi's Bungalow near the Bachhu Villa, Santa Cruz, under the Presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta to celebrate the Deshbandhu Das Jayanti. Messrs. Goculdas Raichura, Narayanaswamy and Krishna Aiyer will be among the speakers. All are invited to attend.

MARATHA STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

Messrs. P. M. Sonthey, Appasaheb Parab, and D. H. Pawar write.

"We request the past and present Maratha students to consider to hold a social gathering. Those who are interested should please see us at Hanuman Buildings No. 5, Room No. 29, in Chunam lane opposite Topiwalla Buildings, Grant Road, at about 5 p.m. on the 16th of June 1927."

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school which is situated at Bazargate Street, Aryasamaj, Fort, Bombay, is starting Evening Classes beween 7-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. Free tuition is given upto Matriculation by experienced graduates and trained Pundits.

The subjects taught are: English, Mathematics, History, geography, Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujarati.

For admission apply:—To, The Secretary, The Aryasamaj, Fort, Bombay. or Mr. S. G. Iyengar Esq. Head Master. c o The Arya Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay.

AFTERMATH OF BAKR ID.

MAGISTRATE'S BUSY DAY

Khan Bahadur Curtay, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Police Court, disposed of a heavy list of cases on Monday morning out of which 40 cases were of charges of drunk and disorderly behaviour on the last Bakr-Id holiday. Not content with enjoying a surfeit of liquor at their own expense, some of the accused were charged with extorting money from passers-by who were asked to stand drinks to the accused.

The defences raised by the accused were in some cases, novel and ingenious; one of them pleaded that he was a somnambulist and his disorderly conduct was the result of this mental failing, while others maintained that the liquor vendors had served them with drinks too many, and argued, in consequence, that they were drunk against their will—all of which went to show, that the accused had enjoyed their Bakri Id not too wisely but too well.

The most amusing defence was put up by one Ibrahim Mahomed who stated that he had got drunk, after his "namaz" and had therefore committed no offence under the Koranic law, but after a short cross-examination admitted that he had not performed any "namaz" but had wasted his time at gambling for which he was charged and fined.

One Paul Jacob, a Negro Christian, was put up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and in view of his 8 previous convictions, was awarded a month's hard labour. Compared to previous years, the number of cases of disorderly behaviour showed a marked decrease this year, hurt and violence being conspicuous by their absence.

WANTED LIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Was the Tariff Board Report sent to Lord Birkenhead, or Winterton?

(2) What was the accompanying letter, and what was the reply?

(3) Was the Tariff Board Report sent to Liverpool? or to the Textile Association in London?

(4) What were the representations received by Government of India, by Foreign Office from India Office, from Japanese Government, Consul or Ambassador?

(5) Is there not a secret treaty recently entered into between Britain and Japan, since America has been showing cold shoulder in China?

(6) Will Government publish all relevant correspondence on the subject?

(7) If not, will any M.L.A. raise those questions in the Assembly?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ANTHROPOLIGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when the following papers will be read:—(1) "The Belief about the Dubha or the Drowning Spirit in India, Its Parallel in Ancient Iran", by Shams-ul Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and (2) "Some Marriage Rites among the Hindus sanctioned by Custom", by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINEMEN.

A general meeting of all the Tele. Line staff of the Bombay Presedency was held on the 12th inst. at Kalyan, when Mr. Surve the worker of the Telegraph Union explained to the men the various uses of forming a Union and how it does a great deal to improve the state of the workers. He als ogave in brief the history of various Unions and pointed out the advantages that the men have gained from them. At the very spot some 50 new members joined the Union and the meeting came to an end.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mail for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Seiyo Maren" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th inst. instead of 15th inst. as advertised.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Kargola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd inst

Corrspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Acquilia"'' will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd inst.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Wednesday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music:—1. Urdu Song by Miss. Dulari. 2. Urdu Song by Murad Ali. 3. Comic Song by Phiroz Shah Mistry. 4. Conceni Song by J. A. Fernandes. 5. Urdu Song by Akhtyari Jan.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Pianoforte Recital by Mr. C. Mandoza:—1. Beethoven Op. 57, 2. Beethoven Sonata Op. 109, 3. Listzt's Loves Dream.

7 p.m. Time-Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Pianoforte Recital continued:—1. Chopin's Nocturne Op. 15 No. 2. 2. The Perfect Day. 3. Chopin's Marche Funebre. 4. Beethoven's Andante. Call Sign.—2FV; Wavelength: '87 metres; power: 100 watts.

6,000 PERSONS ROT IN POLISH JAILS.

PARALLEL TO BENGAL ORDINANCE.

CIVIL LIBERTIES WIPED OUT.

MODERN POLAND THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

The International Committee for Political Prisoners have issued the following statement:—

A stirring appeal to the Polish Government from a group of influential Americans, revealing a wholesale disregard of political, religious and personal rights in that country and begging for their restoration was received yesterday by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Minister to the United States. The memorial was presented to the Minister at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City, and is being studied by him prior to being forwarded to Warsaw.

The revelations are made by a group of Americans including Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Clarence Darrow, Sherwood Eddy, Felix Frankfurter, Norman Hapgood, David Starr Jordan, William Allen White, Paul U. Kellogg, and thirty-eight others, organized under the name of the International Committee for Political Prisoners, 2 West 13th Street, New York.

LIBERTTES WIPED OUT.

Six thousand individuals, according to this Committee, are imprisoned in Poland to-day for political reasons, and wholesale brutality and torture are visited upon them by the authorities. Many detailed cases are cited. Civil liberties, the Committee finds, after prolonged search at first hand and among official Polish documents, have been virtually wiped out under the Polish Republic. As evidence it is stated that 237 out of 287 Eastern Orthodox churches in one province have been suppressed; and that 80 per cent. of the issues of some anti-administration newspapers have been suppressed. The forceful abolition of minority parties, Labour unions, and political clubs is also found to be of common occurrence.

The complete investigation is published in pamphlet form by the Committee. Minister Ciechanowski received the plea yesterday from Tracy D. Mygatt, a writer interested in civil liberties and acting as the Committee's representatives. The Minister received Miss Mygatt with every courtesy and pledged his careful attention.

WHAT COMMITTEE WANTS.

"We plead", says the Committee's letter to the Minister, "for a restoration of constitutional rights to all Poland's citizens. We urge that Poland curb the tyrannical powers of her police and give her prisoners humane conditions. We beg that Poland live up to the explicit provisions of her constitution which guarantee civil rights and personal liberty. We ask for full amnesty for all purely political prisoners now serving heavy sentences or lying in jail without trial or indictment."

The letter is signed by John Haynes Holmes as Chairman of the Committee.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY FORGED HUNDIS

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday Ramchandra Bhojsingh was placed by Inspector Hirst of C. I. D. on the charge of cheating several merchanas in Bombay.

In the course of his application for remand Inspector Hirst said that Ramchandra was suspected to be an associate of Jagat Kishor Agarwalla against whom there are a number of complainants of cheating the public with forged notes.

The accused was remanded in police custody to facilitate enquiries.

EXTRADITION WARRANT TO GOA

Inspector Acharekar of C. I. D. presented an application in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday requesting the court to issue an extradition warrant to Goa for the arrest of Basil Antonio Dias, lately Cashier of Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Engineers, Bombay. Dias was suspected of defalcation amounting to Rs. 20,500 and absconded from Bombay on May 27th last. He has since been traced in Goa.

The Court issued orders as prayed for.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	June 14.
Previous closing rate	16.34
To-day's opening rate	16.20
Difference	—.14
To-day's closing rate	16.53
Difference	plus 19

LIVERPOOL

	June 14.
Previous closing rate	8.78
To-day's opening rate	8.68
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing rate	8.73
Difference	—.05

Broach July expected to open 334-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 14.
Silver ready	26-5-0
Difference	0-1-0 lower
Silver Forward	26-5-0
Difference	0-1-0 lower

Tone of Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held on Tuesday afternoon Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That considering that all plans for buildings in the City including all buildings on the Improvement Trust Schemes must be passed by the Municipality and as the Municipal Architectural Department is a highly qualified and specialised branch of the Municipal administration designing and erecting all kinds of buildings and inspects all plans to see that they are in accordance with the Municipal bye-laws and also inspects buildings during construction to see that the materials are good and that the buildings structurally and otherwise conform to the Municipal bye-laws in all respects and that the Trust Architect simply sees that the elevations are suitable to the locality and certain minor Trust regulations are observed and considering that the Municipal building bye-laws do not now differ in any essential respect from the Trust regulations and considering that the present acting Trust Architect has a lien on a post in the Permanent Establishment and considering that there was no Trust Architect up to April 1911 the Improvement's Committee be requested to report very early whether the post of Trust Architect should not be abolished."

The proposition was dropped for want of a seconder.

ELECTION TO MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

GOOD DAY FOR NON-BRAHIMNS

MYSORE, June 14.

For the eight seats in the Mysore Legislative Council which are filled by election of members of the Representative Assembly there were at first no fewer than 49 candidates. It was a traingular contenst between Non-Brahmins, Progressives and Independents. 21 candidates actually stood of whom 10 were Brahmins, 8 non-Brahmins, and three Independents. Voting was by ballot and lasted till 9 at night. Excitement was displayed as the votes were counted and there was considerable enthusiasm to-day, when it was declared that as a result of the poll all 8 non-Brahmin candidates had been elected.—A. P.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON BRITISH COAL

LONDON, June 13.

Government's "great anxiety" as regards the French decree placing an embargo on the importation of coal except under a license was expressed by Mr. A. M. Samuel in the House of Commons, to-day, in reply to Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke who voiced the apprehension of South Wales in view of extensive contracts, including two millions tons for French railways.

Mr. Samuel said that his Majesty's Ambassador had made strong representations, especially as regards the existing contracts and added that operation of the decree was postponed to 10th June. He concluded by saying: "We are not yet certain whether it is operating."—Reuter's Special Service.

ARBITRARY & HIGHHANDED

EXCLUSION OF "FORWARD" FROM BURMA

CALCUTTA, June 14.

With regard to exclusion of "Forward" from Burma, Indian publicists have voiced a vigorous protest. Rev. U. Ottama interviewed says the exclusion shows to what extent Government is autocratic. He suggests that a strong agitation should be started in the country to reverse the order. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee considers it very arbitrary and high-handed. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal characterises it as hitting below the belt and says this petty pin prick of Government will only hurt Government itself. Sir P. C. Ray says that these satraps of Britain intoxicated with power like the Roman pro-consuls of old are doing the greatest possible disservice to the fair name of Britain by such exhibition.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15TH.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birth-day let it be astrologically read and said that you are unostentatious in all your actions and never parade your virtues not even once a year (either on the New Year Day or the King's Birthday). You are a man of principle (but with very little principal and interest in your bank book) and a strict disciplinarian, though not a disciplinarian of the Dyerian hue. But when you carry this rigidity too far, even in your "home, sweet home," it may lead to a clash of interests and a din and bustle "as if fiends fought in upper air and beasts on earth below", providing good fun and food to your neighbours and the whole "world and his wife" for wagging their idle tongues. Baba, you must understand that too much of a good thing is bad. Even gulping down delicacies in excelsis, that is in excess, is bad. Don't you remember what you learnt in your school-days, that Henry I died at St. Denis in Normandy, after seven days' illness, brought on by eating to excess of lampreys? Another noble English Rajah died, it is chronicled, of "a surfeit of peaches" or apples.

Looking to your poor artistic taste but a broad angle of vision (not the one that we daily find in politics in India) you will be making a poor choice in the selection of your "fiancee". She will have neither beauty nor money, nor even the grace of a modern girl even of 1907 pattern, let alone 1927 brand! When reminded of this, you will with gesture and acting worthy of a Khatau (of Hamlet" fame), or Balliwala (of "Harischandra" fame) say: "Laela must be seen through Majnun's eyes", "Sheerin must be surveyed from Furhad's spectacles", "Eve must be viewed from Adam's angle", etc., and all such "Peel-house" quotations. (Here it must be stated, to do justice to Mr. Adam that he was not fortunate enough to make any choice, he had to take Eve as made by God and he had a real "grouse" in this matter, but this defect was more than counter-balanced by the fact that he had no mother-in-law to harass him with her tantrums or to make inroads into his shallow purse by staying with him and her daughter eleven months in a year.) You would also quote lines from an Urdu song on "Love," beginning with the line "Ishque kya shae hae kis kamilse poochha chaheye," which, when translated, would lose all its charm, but could be feebly interpreted as: "You should ask what a thing Love is, of one who is perfect in it, you should ask one who has become restless (in love) which direction his heart goes (or turns to). One who is wounded in love knows what the thing is. What havoc the sword of the eye-brow spreads you should ask one who has been wounded by it" etc., and all this sort of piffle. However, your love being based not on colour or creed of your bride but on her intrinsic value, you will lead a very happy life after marriage.

Another contributory cause will be that looking to the fast deep raven colour of your "pattern" there will be no human vultures to prey on her or to lead her astray.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, June 13.

Rome.—In the Davis Cup France beat Italy by six matches to two. Demorpurgo beat Cochet 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4. and Lacoste beat Destefani 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY

INCONVENIENCE TO TRAFFIC

The oppressive heat that was harassing the residents of Bombay for the last several days was considerably relieved by heavy rain on Tuesday morning. Since Monday evening the skies were heavily clouded and rain was expected almost every minute. Heavy monsoon winds were blowing during the whole of Monday night. Quite in the early hours of Tuesday morning it began to rain in light showers. As the time went on the showers got in density and the rain became incessant. By noon it had rained heavily and the dry atmosphere was appreciably cooled down.

Great inconvenience was caused to pedestrians and to the passengers of trams and buses. At several places in Girgaum and Tardeo the vehicles had to ply their way through knee-deep water accumulated on the streets. In the afternoon the skies were moderately clouded and it was drizzling almost incessantly. The residents of Bombay had a real satisfaction yesterday that the monsoon had commenced.

Monsoon has at last set in. Thus sighed a gentleman who had evidently had a rain bath. The first shower that marked the advent of the monsoon and the subsequent freak of weather were rather a disappointing affair. But Tuesday with its thick dark clouds, was a gloomy day. The whole day there were occasional showers. At about nine in the evening there was a heavy downpower and many parts of the city were ankle deep in water.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

SOUTH STAFFORDS WIN AGAIN.

The weather yesterday was hardly conducive to good football but the Cooperage is noted for its amazing propensity to drain off water, and when the time arrived for the match between the South Staffords and G. I. P. to begin, the ground was suitable enough.

There was no doubt as to the result but the match proved to be interesting despite its one-sidedness. The soldiers were too strong for their opponents and the match developed into a struggle between the Staffords' forwards on the one hand and Phipps, the railway goalie, on the other hand. And the fact that they could only score one goal in the first half reflects great credit on Phipps for the splendid game he played. Kirker and Walker were two good forwards while Conroy did a lot of work in the half-line.

The Staffords set up a strong attack in the first half and the ball was mainly in the railway penalty area and Phipps had to undergo a veritable bombardment. Late in the period Croome dashed in from the wing to score the first goal.

The soldiers bucked up considerably after the interval and scored at regular intervals. Allen scored two goals in succession and then Mellor lured Phipps out and banged the ball into an empty net. The fifth goal came from that tireless little forward Dean who had hitherto had no luck. The soldiers should have increased their lead but they were not wearing their shooting boots and time and again they missed from close range. The end came leaving the Staffords comfortable winners.

SOUTH STAFFORDS .... 5 goals.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

South Staffords:—Machin; Eardley and Butler; Booth, Birks and Smith; Croome, Davies, Mellor, Dean and Allen.

G. I. P.: Phipps; Veevers and Callaghan; King, Conroy and Thompson, Chapman, Milne, Kirker, Walker and Freeburn.

Referee: Mr. Goodwin.

FAMOUS AUTHOR DEAD.

LONDON, June 14.

Jerome K. Jerome is dead.—Reuter.

(He was one of the most famous humourous writes of the Edwardian Age in English Literature. His book "Three Men in a Boat" published in 1889 remains perhaps the most popular of his works. As a play-wright he achieved remarkable popularity with his play "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in which Sir J. Forbes Robertson made one of the greatest hits of his stage career.")

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

First Division—Bombay Gym. v. R. A. M. C.—Cooperage.

Second Division—Bombay Gym. "B" v. Colaba United—Oval.

ROYAL HUNT CUP BETTING

LONDON, June 13.

The following is the betting on the Royal Hunt Cup: 9 to 2 against Delius (taken and offered); 9 to 1 against Roidore (offered and 10 to 1 taken); 9 to 1 against Inca; 10 to 1 against Colorado (offered); 100 to 6 against Sapor, Seakale and Birch Broom (offered and 20 to 1 taken); 100 to 6 against Apollo and St. Jerome (offered); 20 to 1 against Melon (taken and offered); 20 to 1 against Valdore (offered and 25 to 1 taken).—Reuter's Special Service.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY JUNE 15, 1927.

MISLEADING THE COUNTRY.

Presiding over the twentieth session of the East Godavari Conference, Mr. Horniman drew a distorted picture of the mentality of the present leaders of the Indian National Congress whom he dislikes, and was pleased "to feel extremely sorry that Mahatmaji should have thought fit to utter disapproval and even condemnation of the Nagpur Satyagraha movement." Mahatmaji expressed neither "utter disapproval" nor "condemnation" of the movement which was initiated by Mr. Avari. He expressed to Mr. Avari himself, in the plainest and most straightforward language, his views on the possibility at present of launching a successful movement of nation-wide civil disobedience, and in "Young India" of May 19 he published those views for public information. But it evidently does not suit Mr. Horniman's book at present that Mahatma Gandhi should be spared the gross discourtesy of being deliberately misrepresented. The new stunt with Mr. Horniman and his friends is that they and they alone have the courage to say that India is fit to-day again for the practice of direct action; that they and they alone can make a rush for the shores of freedom while all the other leaders, Gandhiji included, are floundering in the seas of doubt and hesitation.

Mr. Horniman is convinced that "the country is united and that there is a proper atmosphere in the country once again to launch the programme of Non-co-operation and civil disobedience." There may be proofs, daily to be observable, that the unity insisted upon by the author of Satyagraha is painfully absent to-day; there may be overwhelming evidence that a distressingly large section of the Muslim community is emphatically against the use at present of the drastic weapon of direct action; but what is it to Mr. Horniman and those affected with Hornimania? Mr. Horniman has said there is unity in the country; and so there must be. The Amalapuram gathering was, therefore, treated to a large dose of verbiage which consisted mainly of a tirade against the present leaders of the Congress. The President of the East Godavari Conference had a wholehearted contempt for the reiteration of three words on the part of these leaders. The leaders talk of "apathy, atmosphere and unity." The one man in the country, who, according to the "Indian National Herald," "wishes the country of his adoption, the country he loves so passionately, to stand erect in her fight for freedom" finds they are all wrong. He charges them with having "set themselves in a superior position." Their offence is, indeed, heinous. According to Mr. Horniman "they do not know the state of affairs in the villages and the districts." With his doubtless vast and intimate acquaintance of villages and districts since his return to India, garnered possibly during his hurried journeys to Calicut and Amalapuram, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, Mr. Horniman is able to express an authoritative opinion in regard to the "atmosphere" in rural India with far greater assurance than Mahatma Gandhi can after his unwearied and patient examination of village and district life during his extensive tours in practically every province in the country.

Mr. Horniman will do well to understand that those who participated, with wholehearted vigour, in the movement of Non-co-operation, those who were in the thick of the fray, those who have learnt the lessons of the campaign first hand, have a right to be heard, and the country will hear them in preference to a publicist who was away from the scene of the struggle. Nothing, of course, is easier than to indulge in heroics and attempt to run down the accredited leaders of the people. But Mr. Horniman will soon find that these heroics and attempts have their own inevitable reactions on those who resort to them. His ignorance of the true state of affairs in Indian politics led him again at Amalapuram to mislead the Conference on another point of vital importance, the change in the Congress creed, implied in the change in the definition of Swaraj. On the motion of Dr. Subramanyam the Conference agreed "to recommend to the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras to define the word Swaraj as complete independence of India without the British Empire." "Independence" resolutions like the one moved by Dr. Subramanyam are discussed by Congress gatherings again and again but all responsible Nationalists realise that talking of independence without seriously preparing for it is making the Indian national movement ridiculous and that the present creed covers every conceivable conception of national form of government. Although such resolutions, are, therefore, moved, the tendency generally is to keep to the wise creed laid down under Mahatmaji's direction at Nagpur. It was this fact, perhaps, which prompted Mr. Prakasam to oppose the Independence resolution at Amalapuram. The Conference passed it, but it is futile to pass such resolutions without making ourselves ready to give effective battle to those who deny us freedom. At the Ahmedabad Congress when Mahatma Gandhi opposed Mr. Hasrat Mohani's amendment defining the object of the Congress as the attainment of complete independence, free from all foreign control, he asked the Congress to think 'fifty times' before they took a step which would cause them 'irreparable injury.' He said that before they took such a step:

"Let Hindus and Mussalmans have absolute indissoluble unity. Who is here who can say to-day with confidence—'yes,' Hindu-Muslim unity has come and has become an indissoluble factor of Indian nationalism." Who is here who can tell me that the Parsis and the Sikhs and the Christians and the Jews and the untouchables, who is here, I ask, who will tell me that those very people will not rise against any such idea"?

Is the situation to-day, we ask, any better? Mr. Horniman, in his ignorance of the realities of the present political situation, may think that the East Godavari Conference has given the "right lead" to the country, but the overwhelming majority of those who want to stand by the programme laid down by Mahamatji think otherwise. They will appraise at their true value the efforts of a clique within Congress ranks to depose him from his leadership, to declare that all those who bore the brunt of the Non-co-operation campaign are no Non-co-operators at all. They realise that direct action is the only method which can secure the country's freedom, but they are conscious that communal and political unity must be achieved in order to resort to that weapon successfully. That is why they are busy quietly constructing, and not pulling down. One important direction in which this constructive work is being done is the preparation of the constitution of the Swaraj government for India. Pandit Motilal Nehru sponsored the resolution in this behalf which was passed at the last session of the All-India Congress Committee. That evidently has been seized by Mr. Horniman as a sufficient reason grossly to misrepresent Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Free Press report of his speech says: "He was of opinion that the drawing of the constitution for India was a disguised way of drawing up the country into co-operation and a preparation for the coming Royal Commission. He could not understand the underhand methods of drawing up a paper constitution. On the other hand he wanted these semi-non-co-operators to come forward in the open Congress and fight the issue in a straightforward and honest way." Pandit Motilal had fully explained the reasons why the drafting of a constitution was necessary and the All-India Congress, being satisfied, passed the resolution. Mr. Horniman knows this and he knows also that the constitution will be placed before the All-India Congress Committee for adoption and yet he has the temerity to charge leaders of the Congress with resorting to sharp practice. Such wanton and baseless charges are a measure of the desperate straits to which the urge for cheap notoriety reduces those who are busy with their professedly patriotic work of preventing the mobilisation of all nationalist forces under the Congress flag.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

Sir Reginald Craddock contributes to the "Times" two arrogant articles on the Indian Army which would make even Lord Birkenhead blush. Coupled with its arrogance, however, is a strange fear that the ancient monopoly, which his countrymen have had in the Indian Army, may be partly or wholly lost sooner than they would wish. He begins by assuming that there is a dangerous reluctance on the part of British lads to join the Indian Army. This he attributes to three causes: "The general pessimism about the future of India, the policy of Indianisation and the inadequate pay of the married officer". The diagnosis itself lets the cat fairly out of the bag and one can well anticipate the doctor's remedy. The first cause Sir Reginald dismisses as no longer operative as he comfortably persuades himself that the Non-Co-operation movement is dead. The second cause, according to him, is still operative for, he says, "to the retired officer of the Indian Army who has loved his men and who can best of all appreciate the fine qualities of his old Subahdars and Risaldars, but who also best knows their limitations, the idea of his old regiment being led into action by an Indian C. O., with his son a junior officer in it, seems so strange and unnatural that he stoutly asseverates to all and sundry, that if his son is going to serve under an Indian (who he firmly believes will prove incompetent), he shall never go to India at all". So Sir Reginald calls even the very modest recommendations of the Skeen Committee "startling" and "an absolute leap in the dark". It is only British leadership, he says, that has kept together the Indian Army and "without that leadership the troops would soon be fighting each other." It is unnecessary, nay, it is not possible, to follow the writer further. The sum and substance of his article is that Indians do not possess a combination of brains and bravery necessary for an officer, that, therefore, the Indianisation of the Army must for a long time be only a hope and that meanwhile the present "inadequate" prospects of the British officers should be improved. We notice the article only to warn our countrymen to be prepared for the insidious propaganda already begun here and in England by all vested interests with the double object of keeping down possible Reforms on the one hand and on the other to demand a heavy money price for the little that may be granted.

ADVANCE MYSORE

Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, made a long speech while presenting the annual Budget before the Representative Assembly. He dealt mainly with the economic resources of the State and the attempts being made to develop them to their fullest extent. Through its many irrigational and other public works, its industries, aided or conducted by the Government, the State is doing a great deal for the welfare of its people and Mysore is now perhaps the most progressive State in India. Its concern for the people's welfare may be seen from the exceptional facilities provided for the amelioration of the condition of the Adi-Karnatakas or the so-called depressed classes. The Dewan pointed out that they have not only the right of admission to all schools, but 600 special schools have been provided for these. Instruction is practically free, free hostels are attached to several schools, and in regard to agriculture and sericulture special concessions have been sanctioned by way of grants of land and other facilities. If reclaimed, the Dewan said, "they will be a mighty accession to the strength of our body politic, if not they will be an equally heavy subtraction from it." There is only one striking omission in the Dewan's speech and that is regarding constitutional reforms. He has, however, casually admitted that the recent reforms in Mysore have created a general awakening of political consciousness and that the people have not been slow to utilise even the few opportunities for public service. Whatever distinctive merit Mysore possesses is largely due to the enthusiastic co-operation of the people and its Ruler would be doing a great service to his State by conferring upon the people much more real power than he did in 1923. Mysore should lead rather than follow British India.

ELECTORATE FOR MUSSALMANS.

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

By Nawab Mirza Yar Jung (Samiullah Beg), Chief Justice (Hyderabad Deccan).

Now let us look at the question from a different point of view also, viz. the majority of the Hindus are not advanced enough to be free from communal bias in the matter of appointments etc., and the Muslim returned by Joint Electorate may prove too weak to protect or safeguard Moslem interests in such matters. As against this, there are several conditions. Firstly, it is a matter which touches his self-interest directly as a member of Muslim community and the chances of his ignoring such interests are remote. Probably, a Mussalman returned by Joint Electorate will be as keen as one returned by Separate Electorate on the question of Muslim representation in Government Services. Secondly I think that to safeguard interests of this character, the necessity of maintaining such political organizations as Muslim League continues to subsist at the present stage of our political development until both the communities are advanced to realise that a puplic servant is to be selected essentially on the principle of competency under which one who can serve the public best free from communal bias is its best servant, until they both come to see that a bad health officer, a bad engineer, and a bad judge, whatever may be his caste or religion, is a source of inconvenience and embarassment to both. Till then, the power of these separate political organizations as whips against the Government as well as against those returned by Joint Electorate will, I think, furnish sufficient safeguard. In this connection, I would suggest that "pari passu" the constitution of the Muslim League should be so overhauled, liberalized and broadened as to bring within its sphere Muslim interests of all shades and character and convert it into a real representative body. Let such a body put up its candidate before the Joint Electorate. Let such a candidate secure Muslim votes. I would then like to see a Mussalman who thinks of entering the Council dare flouting or ignoring the view expressed by such a representative body of his community. Thirdly, we have found by actual experience of a decade that on all questions such as appointments, music before mosques, cow slaughter etc. where conflict of interests can be imagined, a Separate Electorate returned Mussalman has not been able to render any such exceptional service to community a Joint Electorate returned Mussalman cannot be expected to do. I think that the latter will not possess less capacity, less aptitude or power to serve the community than the former has so far shown in such matters.

WHAT JOINT ELECTORATE CAN DO.

It must be conceded that barring the Punjab, Bengal proper and Sind where the Mussalmans, from the population point of view are equally strong, in all other Provinces, such as in my own Province of U. P. or in Madras and Bombay, there is a contingency of a firebrand Hindu getting in by the solid majority of Hindu votes whereas there is very little chance of a counterbalancing firebrand Muslim element filtering in, but practical experience shows that taking human nature as it is, it will happen oftener than not that the majority of Hindu candidates will also compete amongst themselves and then the Mussalman voters will often find themselves in the advantageous position of one who can turn the balance one side or the other, or in the position of one who has got a casting vote. This will help a great deal in toning down or rubbing into smoothness even a firebrand Hindu. I am far from saying that Joint Electorate will prove the panacea or universal remedy for all the diseases from which both the communities are suffering to-day, but I believe that by the operation of forces and influences that will be set free and brought into play on the introduction of Joint Electorate, a "modus operandi" will be found out. A compromise will be reached proving healthy to the body politic of India as a whole. The principle of give and take will find freer scope to work. The feeling of interdependence will gain more ground. The extreme view taken by Mussalmans on the question of music before mosques and by Hindus on the question of cow slaughter may be approached and solved with a more compromising and reasonable spirit by those returned by Joint Electorate. In these circumstances, all jealousies, all preconceived notions, all reluctance which a man naturally feels in changing his proclaimed views and princi-

(Continued on page 11.

THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

Any one giving even a casual thought to find out the root cause for some of the disabilities under which India is suffering from to-day can come to only one conclusion: that a great deal of it lies in ourselves. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why anybody should be disappointed or surprised at the off-hand and cold manner in which the Government of India have treated the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the Mill Industry. The persons acting and speaking in the name of the Government of India are none else but the successors of those very people who were responsible for the disappearance of the Indian cotton industry years ago. How the fine Dacca muslins and other finer products of Indian weavers were ruthlessly and systematically discouraged and how this world-famous Indian cottage industry was killed is a matter of history. Similarly, how the once famous shipping industry of India was completely wiped out has been eloquently recorded in a well-written book by Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. Yet, we go on expecting these people to do anything favourable to the Indian industry or any other trade affecting Indian interests!

BRITISH INTERESTS STILL PARAMOUNT.

Throughout the British administration lasting now for over a century and a half, was there any single instance in which the Government of India did anything to the satisfaction of the Indian people or favourable to Indian industry and commerce? On the other hand, it is within everybody's knowledge that when agitation on any important matter affecting Indian interests is at its highest and feeling runs high, the Government have always carefully manoeuvred the situation in such a clever way that the attention is distracted to some other direction by the appointment of this Committee or that Commission, the personnel of which in most cases have been of their own liking. At this, we poor mortals heave a sigh of relief and the Government for the time being, at any rate, have been able to escape from an inconvenient situation by successfully evading the target aimed at against them by transferring it on to the Committee. This Committee in its turn begins to get busy, travels here, there and everywhere, takes a mass of evidence, puts a mountain in labour, which ultimately brings forth a wonderfully tiny mouse. And when this precious offspring is despatched to the Government with all the paraphernalia of a first-born infant, they forget altogether that they had any share at all in the creation of this new life. So, instead of bettering the situation, they do their best to worsen it. Was there any instance in the annals of British administration in India in which the Government of India took any action prejudicial to the interests of the people of Great Britain? After all, what is the Government of India to-day? With all the benefits that we are supposed to have derived by the introduction of the last Reforms, it is mainly constituted by the people of Great Britain and it is, therefore, unnatural to expect them "to feel for and think of Indian interests." In everything that the present Government do and have done, they have and always had their eye first and last on how it affects "Home Folks" and the programme is framed accordingly. Is it not, therefore, the height of folly on our part to expect this Government to think and act as we feel and in our interests? The wearer only knows where the shoe pinches and the shoe to-day is unhappily on our legs, the pinch is felt by us and it rests with us to get rid of the shoe. But it must be said to the credit of the Government that their people think and act with one mind, whereas it is, unfortunately too true that even in very important matters affecting the vital interests of the country, we have not shown that we are capable of acting as one man, with one mind and with one common object.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES SHOULD HAVE NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

When the existence of important industries, like Iron and Steel and Textile, is threatened, a hue and cry is raised that our national industries are in danger and

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Gallic Fireworks.

The arrest by the French Police of the famous Royalist leader, M. Leon Daudet, editor of the "Action Francaise" has taken place in the histrionic manner which the Paris 'boulevardier' loves so much. The arrest will lead now to a 'cause celebre' in the law courts and Gallic fireworks will be daily let off by the prosecuting counsel and counsel for the defence. The Prefect of Police harangued M. Daudet before he arrested him, M. Daudet's friends put up a spirited fight for the sake of the Cause, a fight which resulted in several policemen being sent to hospital. All this makes good "copy" not only for the Royalist Press in France but also for the Poincare ministry. The Radical leaders will now harangue the public on the worthlessness of the Royalist agitation and call Daudet and his friends "traitors". M. Daudet, a powerful speaker, may, perhaps, lead his own defence and hurl bitter abuse against all the Radicals. This is what the French love but they expect the "functionaries" the official classes, a growing body of public servants, to carry on the actual administration. The political fireworks have nothing to do with the conduct of the administration. This is a point upon which all political parties in France are agreed.

Churlish.

The glorious reception accorded to Captain Lindbergh by his countrymen after his return to New York makes the exponent of British Jingoism opposite Bori Bunder green with envy. "It is Hero worship run mad" declares the "Times of India". Why America's way of honouring its national heroes should displease the Bori Bunder Oracle is hard to understand. "We do not wish to detract in the slightest degree from Captain Lindenbergh's magnificent feat, or to grudge him a welcome of the most royal kind" the "Times of India" remarks in pontificial fashion and then proceeds to run down the great airman's achievement. "The Atlantic had been flown before," it remarks," the time that had elapsed since then was sufficient in view of the improvements which have taken place in aeroplanes to permit of a much longer non-stop flight, and the record set by Capt. Lindbergh was eclipsed ever before he left Europe". After reminding him in this manner that he has really nothing to be proud about, and insinuating that his countrymen are fools for honouring the "Flying Fool," the paper gravely asks whether the American people are losing their sense of proportion or that the West is, getting hysterical. In India's eyes the Americans have showed a fitting sense of proportion in honouring their hero, but it is evident that the West as represented in the East opposite Bori Bunder has certainly shown a churlish and hysterical spirit in belittling a notable achievement.

Fallen on Evil Days.

The hack victoria, the old familiar conveyance of Bombay, seems to have had its day. What with the taxi and the bus, its two brisk competitors, the victora is steadily going to the wall and is being relegated to the nooks and corners of the city. No more can the victoriawalla dictate terms to his customer. Perturbed at his dwindling income he begged of his civic fathers to pity his lot and at least reduce his Wheel Tax. His appeal was just but in these days it seems finance often overrides mere justice. Mr. P. J. Murzban was distinctly original in arguing against reduction. He said that the victoriawalla was not badly off at all, and in proof related his Magisterial experience. Whenever fined by him the poor-looking victoriawalla actually preferred a fine to jail. What better proof was needed? At any rate Mr. Marzban, who evidently imagines that the poor have no self-respect to maintain did not give any better proof. Some members however, relented then and supported reduction. Then some finance expert said it was all easy to talk of justice and mercy but the reduction would mean a loss to the Corporation of no less than Rs. 55,000 per year. At this the supporters of reduction collapsed. It was finally decided that the victoriawalla should choose between lower mileage rate and higher tax. With that, we suppose, he is to be content till the Corporation can stand the loss of half a lakh a year or till it understands that in this case the victoriawalla's purse is more relevant than its own.

An Exemplary Gift.

The munificent offer of the Burma Oil Company to the new University of Burma for the establishment of a college of mining and engineering is an example which many of our industrial and commercial magnates may well copy. In Europe and more so in America, industrialists are fully alive to the contribution of science to business and either keep a research department of their own or help their Universities to carry on research work that would be helpful to them. Such co-operation between Universities and business advances the interests of both. Well-equipped technological institutes are a crying need of India at present and if our businessmen could in co-operation with Government and local bodies found such institutes, they will be doing a great service to the cause of Indian education and industrial development. The University Reforms Committee of Bombay has laid great stress on the need for a technological college for Bombay. Instead of waiting indefinitely for Government's initiative in the matter, our businessmen may take the lead, which will induce the Government and the Corporation to contribute their quota sooner than otherwise.

HOOLIGANISM GOING STRONG.

CONFERENCE ORDERED TO DISPERSE.

UNSATISFACTORY POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

ALARMING SITUATION IN IDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

IDAR, June 14.

After the described situation here as wired out last night, it was decided by the Subjects Committee to the Conference to rise equal to the occasion and give a fitting reply to the threats of violence. The Committee decided to hold their meetings in the Conference Pandal on which an attack was planned by the hooligans. The volunteers mustered strong courageously under their undaunted Captain, Mr. Gourishankar and the Committee met in the Pandal at 11 in the night. Trouble was apprehended at every moment. Police arrangements were unsatisfactory in spite of the officials responsible having been requested to give protection. Fortunately, there was no disturbance and the Subjects Committee rose at 2 on Tuesday morning. After four hours' work the President and several of the leading members of the Committee slept in the Conference Pandal, the volunteers keeping guard throughout the night.

OBSTRUCTION AGAIN.

The Conference met again this morning with about a dozen resolutions on the agenda. Soon after the proceedings commenced, Chammukhan, arrived in a motor car near the gate of the pandal and wanted to rush in. Kumar Lalsinhji, the second son of the Maharaja, had followed him in another car. As the volunteers prevented Chammukhan from entering the pandal in the car, he began to obstruct the proceedings by blowing the horns of the car, bugles and whistling.

The drum beaten by the Muslims under the pretence of the Bakr-Id holidays was played even to-day. According to their own statement holidays were only for Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Chammukhan's horns drew a large numbers of Muslims towards him, and every one thought the feared moment had come at last.

The City Magistrate and the Police Official who were in the pandal asked the President practically to dissolve the Conference as trouble was imminent, instead of dispersing the hooligans as they ought to have done. The President submitted and a lot of resolutions were put to vote without being read before delegates and were strangely enough passed without a single voice o dissent.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President then made his concluding appeal to the people to keep peace and order without being unnecessarily excited. He held H. H. Daulaswinhji, the Maharaja, himself responsible for the unusual winding up of the Conference. Referring to the wild rumours in the town about the person Prahladji Kashiram, Chairman, Reception Committee, Chimanlal and some workers being in danger, he said that the duty of

(Continued on page 8.)

STILL THEY COME!

LONDON, June 14.

Batavia.—Two native Communists were killed and two policemen wounded in the fight between the Communists and the police in a village near Macassar. Twelve rioters have been arrested including their leader who was seriously injured. Communist litgrature was seized. Order has been restored.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS OVER

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

RESIDENCY'S ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, June 14.

Cairo.—The crisis has ended with the presentation of Sarwat Pasha's reply to the British Note asking for further explanations of the Egyptian Government's attitude and the Residency's acceptance of the reply.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTION CRISIS

SPEEDY SOLUTION LIKELY

LONDON, June 13.

Cairo.—The feast of Bairam happily occasioned a fresh exchange of views between the Egyptian Government and Lord Lloyd which are likely to result in speedy and satisfactory solution of the Anglo-Egyptian crisis. Elucidatory notes in this connection will be exchanged probably tomorrow.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE HANDED TO PRIME MINISTER

LONDON, June 14.

Cairo.—Further British Note has been handed to Prime Minister to which early reply is expected. Crisis is regarded as settled.—Reuter.

ELEVEN RUSSIANS EXECUTED

ILLEGALLY ENGAGED IN CONVEYING REFUGEES

LONDON, June 13.

Odessa.—Eleven more Russians were sentenced to death to-day at extraordinary session of the court. Three were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and two were acquitted. Those sentenced are alleged to have communicated secret information to the Roumanian Intelligence Service and were illegally engaged in conveyance of refugees from Russia to Roumania. The majority of the convicted persons pleaded guilty.—Reuter.

DOISY CRASHES IN FLAMES.

FLIGHT TO INDIA ABANDONED

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

LONDON, June 14.

Start of Carr's flight to India has been abandoned for to-day.

The postponement of the flight till Wednesday was due to adverse winds at Cranwell and unfavourable weather in Europe. Preparations for the start were completed at 9 in the morning. Eleven hundred gallons of petrol were pumped into the machine into two hours, making the weight of the machine 14,300 pounds instead of the normal nine hundred. Long smooth runway with wind blowing along it is required to enable the machine to rise. Wind to-day was blowing across the runway.—Reuter.

DOISY CRASHES IN FLAMES

LONDON, June 14.

Le Bourget.—D'Oisy has postponed his ight owing to unfavourable weather.

D'Oisy crashed in flames at Paris. The airman, however, was not injured.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

RUGBY, June 13.

It is anticipated that if weather is favourable, Flight-Lieut. Carr and Flight-Lieut. Mackworth will leave Cramwell aerodrome on their attempted non-stop flight to India to-morrow morning.—B. O. W.

SERVICE ENDURANCE TEST FLIGHT

RUGBY, June 13.

Another important service endurance test flight is due to begin to-morrow when a bombing machine of the Royal Air Force will commence flights round England which will continue for 48 hours.

NO ATTEMPT AT SUPPRESSION.

MADRAS GOVT. AND TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES.

LAW MEMBER'S ASSURANCE TO DEPUTATION.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BOARD.

MADRAS, June 14.

As a sequel to the security proceedings instituted against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, a deputation of Labour Leaders waited on Sir Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member at his residence yesterday afternoon to ascertain the Government's intentions regarding labour.

The Police Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner were also present for a part of the proceedings. Mr. Shivarao the President of the Madras Labour Union represented that the proceedings instituted against Comrade Singaravelu had caused considerable perturbation in the minds of labourers in the city and the impression ha been created hat it was only the first of a series of prosecutions of Labour Leaders. It was felt, he said, that Government in launching these proceedings was really attempting to stifle the legitimate trade union activities.

LAW MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Law Member in reply assured the Deputation that there was absolutely no foundation for the allegation. Speaking not only personally but on behalf of Government he said there would not be the least interference with the activities of either the Labour Unions or of their Leaders so long there was no incitement to violence. Certain speeches had been brought to his notice, in which he detected an incitement to violence and Government could not but take action in regard to them. He added the labourers especially those concerned in strikes were at times excitable, and the leaders should observe the greatest restraint in their language. But he contended that it was absurd to bring the charge of suppressing Labour Unions against Government only two weeks after the Trade Union Act had come into operation.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BOARD.

The Deputation then discussed with the Law Member the desirability of bringing about a speedy termination of the various Labour disputes in the City, and it was agreed that the Deputation should wait on the Labour Commissioner as soon as possible to endeavour to bring about an end of the strikes. Before withdrawing, the Deputation requested the Law Member to consider the question of establishing Boards for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The Law Member in reply said that while he viewed the suggestion with sympathy, he could not see the advantage of establishing such Boards without any authority either to call witnesses or to administer oaths to them or to give effect to any awards made. He said however that if Government was approached with a request for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the causes of labour unrest and if Government could be assured that the leaders of the various parties in the Legislative Council would be agreeable to the appointment of such a Committee he as a Member of the Government would give it his favourable consideration.—A. P.

GANDHI KHADI FUND

MYSORE, June 13.

Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnarao of the Progressive Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly has given notice of a resolution recommending that the Government be pleased to contribute Rs. 25,000 to the Gandhi Khadi Fund.—A. P.

SUCCESS DESPITE OPPOSITION

A special cable to "Forward" says the Labour leaders, headed by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, Col. Wedgwood, and Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. H. G. Wells, have sent a manifesto to the Hankow Kuomintang Executive saying that they wish that the British Government had realised the significance of what is happening in China for the future of the world and that it had exerted its influence in winning their freedom. Instead it has used its military and naval power to maintain Imperialist privileges and retard the triumph of their cause. They say in conclusion: "You will succeed despite opposition."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A BALL-ROOM TRAGEDY

SOLDIERS OPEN FIRE ON DANCERS

11 KILLED AND 27 WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 14.

Porto Alegre. (Brazil).—Eleven persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded at dance last night by soldiers who fired on dancers. It is alleged that they were obeying orders of officer who had been refused admission to ballroom. Soldiers have been arrested.—Reuter.

WARSAW PRESS DEPLORES SOVIET NOTE

LONDON, June 13.

Warsaw.—The Press here unanimously deplores the Soviet note which does not seem to understand and appreciate the good intentions of the Polish Government which have done their utmost to regularise the situation created by the murder of M. Voikoff. The papers point out that the Polish Government cannot be drawn into an exchange of opinions with the Soviets on the subject of the British Government for reasons of elementary courtesy. As regards the Soviet's demand for the expulsion of anti-Soviet agents from Poland, a preliminary condition would be that Russia should expel the Third International whose activities are against Poland.—Reuter.

ANDREWS' MISSION TO RHODESIA.

LONDON, June 14.

Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Rhodesia to-day after interviewing the Treasurer along with the Indian Delegation concerning the dratt licensing bill which is regarded by the Indian community with apprehension. The deputation was asked by the Treasurer who sponsors the bill to prepare a memorandum stating their objections. This was done before Mr. Andrews left for Cape Town. He also met Bulawayo Municipal Council and explained Indian objections to the Bill.—Reuter.

"THE INJUSTICE OF IT ALL"

BRITISH CHILDREN REFUSED PASSPORTS.

"YOUNG RED" DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LONDON, June 14.

The plan of the British Communist Party to send a delegation of half a dozen British children aged 12 or 13 to Moscow on two months' tour, as the guests of the Young Communists in order to afford them an insight into the Young Red methods has been knocked on the head owing to the Foreign Office refusing to issue passports. A farewell meeting at Bethnall Green Town Hall consequently fell rather flat. Some children violently protested against the injustice of it all.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT IN SHARE MARKET DISPUTE

BONAFIDE INVESTORS' INTEREST ENDANGERED.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The "Statesman" editorially draws attention to an important judgment of Mr. Justice Buckland in a sharemarket dispute, in which he held that where shares were obtained under contract, which was induced by fraud no property passed and the seller could recover his shares from anyone who was found in possession of them, no matter how many intermediate transactions had taken place. In effect it would mean that even where a buyer has had his shares registered in his own name, they may still after a long time be successfully reclaimed from him by a prior holder. This cean cut opinion may not prove disturbing to the cheeful gambler in differences says the "Statesman" but it is less reassuring to bonafide investors who buy stock in order to hold it.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Gujerat Vernacular Society held evening a resolution was passed expressing regret at the decision of Government temporarily to close the P. Training College for men and requesting Government to reconsider the matter. It was also resolved to call a public meeting to make a protest on behalf of Gujarat and to take other steps in this connection.—A. P.

IRISH ELECTIONS

SINN FEINERS GET ONLY FOUR SEAT

LONDON, June 13.

Dublin.—116 returns in the Free State elections shew the following state of parties:

GOVERNMENT	35
FINANNA FAIL	34
LABOUR	20
INDEPENDENTS	10
FARMERS	7
NATIONAL LEAGUE	6
SINN FEIN	4

Mr. Hogan, Minister for Agriculture has been remedied.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION

LONDON, June 14.

Before the Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day Sir Patrick Fagan gave evidence regarding the problem of compulsory education of boys and girls in the rural, agricultural population of India which, he said, depended on adequate supply of qualified teachers which was most difficult to obtain. He emphasised that teachers must be thoroughly efficient or it would be a case of blind leading the blind which had caused good deal of prejudice against Indian education in the past. Complete compulsory education would bbe impossible without extra taxation. Failing compulsion of boys first and girls later, India en mass would remain illiterate. He did not expect that there would be opposition, but great tact would be needed, especially among the hill tribes.—Reuter.

PILGRIMIAGE TO MECCA ENDS

LONDON, June 13.

Jeddah.—Pilgrimage to Mecca has ended. The pilgrims are in good health and in excellent spirits.—Reuter.

Four bombing squadrons will be represented by eight machines each and in all there will be sixty-four pilots, 32 air gunners and 32 wireless operators. Guns will be carried but no ammunition. The circular route to be covered is about 40 miles long. The test is designed to estimate the relative proficiency of bombing squadrons and to carry out training in a most practical way.—B.O.W.

ANGLO-FRENCH RACE

NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO KARACHI

LONDON, June 13.

Interest in the British non-stop flight to India has been increased by the fact that the French airman, Pelletier D'Oisy proposes to start, to-day, on flight to Saigon in two hops, the first from Paris to Karachi. As Carr and Mackworth contemplate to start from the Clanwell Aerodrome in Lincolnshire, to-morrow, the Anglo-French race for a non-stop record seems to be assured.—Reuter.

MEDAL OF VALOUR TO LINDBERGH

NEW YORK'S PRINCELY RECEPTION

LONDON, June 14.

New York.—There was earsplitting cacophony of sirens of the countless craft blackening harbour and wild cheers of 50,000 people moved to the last extremes of hysteria when Lindbergh landed after having flown in seaplane from Washington. After that guarded by police and military Lindbergh motored to Broadway in a procession headed by 10,000 soldiers. The squadron of aeroplanes overhead dropped roses while snow-storm of tapemachine paper fell from windows of skyscrapers culminating in avalanche of confetti from sixtieth storey of Woolworth Building which settled almost kneedeep in street below where hundreds of thousands cheered hoarsely waved flags danced and screamed.

At the City Hall the Mayor presented Lindbergh with the Seroll of Honour. Afterwards he visited the Eternal Light New York's war memorial and proceeded down the Fifth Avenue to the Central Park where he was presented with the New York State's Medal of Valour, an unprecedented honour for one who is not a New Yorker. This most tremendous reception in the history of New York lasted for 4 hours, after which the aviator prepared to meet the famous Four Hundred on Long Island. Reuter.

BOMBAY IGNORED AGAIN

REMISSION OF INCOMETAX

BENGAL STEALS A MARCH

CALCUTTA, June 14.

"The Englishman" understands that the Government of India has given assurance to the Bengal Government to make over to the province a portion of the income-tax revenue of Bengal. This is a concession estimated to be about half a crore of rupees. The Taxation Committee said income-tax was the balansing factor and export duty on jute, Bengal's most important source of income, was also a factor to be utilised by her.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE FOR WORKERS

LABOUR CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, June 13.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference, by 73 votes to 15, adopted, to-day, the principle of making it obligatory for the States which are members of the International Labour Organisation to introduce compulsory insurance for industrial and commercial workers.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE ADOPTS CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 14.

Geneva.—International Labour Conference by 75 votes to 2 adopted convention relating to sickness insurance for industrial and commercial workers and by 72 votes to (?) nil that relating to agricultural lajourers.—Reuter.

DE PINEDO'S PROGRESS

LONDON, June 13.

Barcelona.—De Pinedo has arrived here.—Reuter.

COALITION IN IRELAND?

DE VALERA TO FORM OPPOSITION

REPUBLICANS FORGE AHEAD.

LONDON, June 14.

The following is the probable final result of the election in the Irish Free State:—

Government 47.

Combined Republicans Fianna Fail and Sinn Fein 50.

Other parties 55 including 20 Labour.

The election is regarded here as a victory for the supporters of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. In view of the reduction of the strength of the Government Party, alliance between them and one or more of the smaller constitutional groups is thought likely.—Reuter.

UNDER REPAIRS.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Simla correspondent of "The Statesman" says the roof of the Assembly Chamber in the Council House in New Delhi is under repairs. The public is not kept informed of the work undertaken and even, he says, photographs of the work in progress are not permitted. Mr. Brebner's report is kept a secret.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Lahore left Lahore on Monday night for Simla. Sir George De Montmorenry left Lahore for Simla on Tuesday.

The Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bharatpur contradicts by wire the report that His Hihness has gone to Simla for political reasons.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj has gone to Udaipur in connexion with the recent arrests of khadi workers in Bijolia, which also he will visit later on.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH IN INDIA

ROYAL COMMISSION IN LABOUR

LONDON, June 13.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India began public sittings to-day, and considered evidence with regard to the proposal to establish in India a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries similar to that in the United Kingdom.

Sir Francis Floud described the organisation and the working of the Ministry of Agriculture. He did not agree that agricultural information from abroad would be acceptable in England, for one of the quickest ways of enraging the British farmer was to tell him what had been done in other countries (Laughter). Sir Floud paid tribute to the Press as a powerful agent in making public the results of agricultural research and developments.

Mr. T. Jones, Secretary of the Committee for civil research, said that the Dominions were becoming more alive to research and were establishing their own committees, but his committee might do much towards effecting co-ordination.—Reuter.

"GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT."

Sir John Macfadyean said that conditions of veterinary practice in India and England were very different. Animal population in England was more dense, individual values of animals was greater and incidence of important diseases was different. He expressed the opinion that it was inadvisable that the Civil Veterinary Department in India should be under the Director of Agriculture. He believed that the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons would recognise a degree given in Indi aif it was assured that the degree was given on an examination similar to that in England the training given was good and sufficient.

Lord Linlithgow asked: "Do you suggest that the Indian degree may qualify recipients to practise all over the Empire."

Sir John Macfadycan replied he thought that the Royal College of veterinary Surgeons would have difficulty in defining the reason for refusing. His experiences of Indian students coming to England to qualify themselves was they were like the rest good, bad and indifferent.

The Commission then adjourned till tomorrow.—Reuter.

ROYALIST EDITOR ARRESTED

SCENES IN NEWSPAPER BUILDING

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—M. Daudet, Editor and Manager of the Royalist newspaper "Action Francaise" was melodramatically arrested, following disorderly scenes at the newspaper building after M. Daudet had declined to surrender. Three hundred Royalist supporters had assembled at the building to prevent the execution of warrant. There was fighting and several policemen had to be sent to the hospital. The Prefect of Police harangued Daudet and asked him whether he desired French bloodshed. "Vive la France" retorted Daudet surrendering to the Police.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MR PRAKASAM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 14.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"While I offer my thanks to our Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for nominating me to the Congress Presidentship, I beg leave to withdraw from the field and appeal to all Provincial Congress organisations to elect one who would give strong, definite lead to the country and vindicate the honour and dignity of the people and the Congress and bring about real unity between Hindus and Muslims and all other communities."—Free Press.

DESHABANDHU ANNIVERSARY

PREPARATIONS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 13.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday next to consider some further suggestions regarding Deshabandhu Memorial.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided to celebrate the second death anniversary of Desabandhu Chittaranjan Das at Calcutta in the following manner. A public meeting will be held on the 16th June at Sradhananda Park to organise a cosmopolitan feast on the Shadh day of Dessabandhu with a view to give practical demonstration for the removal of untouchability and to feed the poor. The foundation stone of Desabandhu Memorial will be laid on the plot of land where the remains of Desabandhu Chittarangan Das kere cremated on the 16th June.—A. P.

LABOUR SUPPORT TO MILL-OWNERS

TAKE UP SWADESHI MOVEMENT

BEST WAY TO PROTECT INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Government is responsible for the destruction of the mill industry and the Labour will support the millowners in any movement for the well-being of the industry is the declaration made by that section of the mill labour in Bombay represented by Girini Kamgar Mahamandal at a meeting held on the 8th instant.

Further, notwithstanding the injustice done to the millowners by Government the Girini Kamgar Mahamandal wishes to place before the millowners the following views:

(a) That the high prices of necessaries of life have not yet gone down,

(b) That there are many persons depending on the millhands who are at present without employment owing to business being slack and

(c) That the conditions of the millhands has become difficult as in addition to the members of their families they have to bear the burden of those unemployed relatives.

That considering the circumstances stated above the millowners should not give any consideration to the proposal if any brought before them for reduction in the wages of the millhands.

The best way to protect the industry in the opinion of the Kamgar Girini Mahamandal is to take up the Swadeshi movement in hand, if they do so there is every possibility of their getting the required support from the public to their cause. At least Girini Kamgar Mahamandal will help and co-operate with the millowners.—Free Press.

OKHA-EUROPE STEAMER SERVICE

"HANSA LINE" OPENS REGULAR SERVICE.

OKHA, June 13.

Steamers "Wildenfels" and "Wartenfels," bound for Okha started from Bremen, Germany, on May 2nd and June 12, and S.S. "Birkenfels," will start on July 2nd.

N. Y. STEAMER ALREADY IN PORT.

S.S. "Nile" of the Roosevelt Line from New York has already arrived.

Two steamers of the Hall Line from Birkenhead and Hull will start in June and July for this port. S.S. "Clan Macvaicar" of the Clan Line left Birkenhead on May 22nd and the s.s. Tarantia of the Anchor Line started from Glasgow on May 27th and is expected here on July 11th.

MONTHLY SERVICE OPENED.

There is now a regular monthly service of steamers of the Hansa Line from Germany to Okha.—A. P.

BIRTHDAY OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

CELEBRATION IN MATUNGA

BOMBAY, June 11.

The Mysoreans in Bombay celebrated the 43rd birthday of His Highness the Maharajah Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur on Saturday, the 11th instant, in the premises of the Mysore Association at Matunga. There was a large gathering present. After a select programme of music was gone through, the meeting conducted its proceedings under the presidency of Rao Saheb K. Ramaswamy.

The chairman opened the proceedings with a short speech in Canarese explaining the object of the meeting. He said that the occasion evoked the spontaneous expressions of loyalty and devotion of all Mysoreans to the throne and persons of their ruler who had endeared himself to all his subjects by his very noble ideals and the exemplary simplicity of his life. His Highness's solicitude for the welfare of his subjects is well-known. Assisted by an extremely able and patriotic Dewan—Mr. Mirza M. Esmail—His Highness has raised Mysore to the status of a model State and he hoped that in the years to come Mysore, under His Highness' benign rule, would march towards further progress. The chairman then moved a resolution wishing long life, health and prosperity to His Highness and the members of the Royal family.

Mr. K. S. Krishna Iyer, seconding the resolution, said that while monarchy was at a discount in several countries in the West the loyalty of the people of Mysore to their beloved sovereign was proof, if such were needed, of the fact that His Highness' rule was broadbased on the goodwill of his subjects. His Highness' personal qualities called for the highest veneration of all.

After a few more speeches the resolution was passed unanimously all standing. The members were then treated to light refreshments and the gathering dispersed with three cheers for His Highness the Maharajah and His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The President of the Madras Municipal Corporation has disallowed a resolution of censure against the Executive Officer given notice of by a Swarajist councillor.—Free Press.

BAKR-ID CELEBRATIONS.

FALSE SCARE IN CALCUTTA

NOTHING UNTOWARD HAPPENS

CALCUTTA, June 13.

There was considerable scare this morning in Mechuabazar Street and it was apprehended that trouble had started in connection with the sacrifice of animals on the occasion of the last day of Bakr Id. Panic seized the locality and shops began to close down in Chitpur Road and a portion of Harrison Road. Rumours spread like wild fire throughout the city. People were much agitated. Police and armed guards in the locality hastened to the scene and noticed a large crowd of Mahomedans collected in front of Mechuabazar Mosque in which sacrifice was prohibited.

POLICE ALERTNESS.

Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, hurried to the scene, reasoned with the crowd and asked them to disperse. The men refused to disperse. An armed force soon arrived on the spot in motor lorries and prison vans followed by four armoured cars. Two cars were stationed in the locality while the other two as also a flying squad patrolled the neghbouring places. The arrival of the large police force had the desired effect and the crowds immediately melted away. All the police officers of North and South Districts as also those stationed in Lalbazar headquarters arrived soon after. The whole of Mechuabazar street from Chitpore crossing to the Central Avenue was closed to traffic, etc., precautions were taken.

The cause of the scare, so far as could be ascertained, was due to a rumour that an attempt was being made by Mahomedans to sacrifice animals in the prohibited mosque at Mechuabazar. Nothing untoward happened upto the time of wiring.

Enquiries made till late at night go to show that the situation in Mechuabazar, which, in the morning, was the scene of excitement was perfectly quiet and that there was no disturbance of any kind. Armed pickets still patrol the area.—A. P.

Enquiries in the evening go to show that the situation in Jorashanko which caused anxiety in the morning is well in hand. Armoured cars and armed pickets were posted at Chitpore spur crossings close to the prohibited mosque. The Commissioner with all his deputies are still patrolling the area.

A black flag was hoisted on Dinumia mosque. Asked, the Mahomedans said it was a sign of sorrow for prohibition of sacrifice in mosque.—Free Press.

PEACE IN DELHI

FALSE REPORT OF COW KILLING

DELHI, June 13.

The third day of Id commenced in a quiter atmosphere than the previous days, as peaceful celebrations during the last two days have given a sense of security and confidence. Hindu shops in the principal bazars are opening and the city is once again assuming its normal appearance.

There was a slight panic in Nai Basti (off Queen's Road) due to the false report that a cow had been killed there. Rumours spread like wild fire throughout the town and many Hindus and Muslims collected on the spot. The City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police hastened to the spot and the crowd soon dispersed.

It has been ascertained that one of the two cows which were taken out to the slaughter house got out of control and banged her head against a wall injuring her right horn. The cow was eventually brought under control.

The situation is quiet.—A. P.

DELHI, June 14.

Another sensation was caused this morning in Delhi when the wooden doors of a small mosque in Katra Nill were found to be on fire.

An alarm being raised a Hindu 'panwalla' in the vicinity soon put the fire out.

Muslims were excited and the police had to rush to the spot.—Free Press.

QUIET AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 13.

The second day of the Id passed off peacefully. The Police parties patrolled the city at regular intervals.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary arrived here yesterday morning and motored through the city visiting the City Kotwali and making enquiries about the arrangements. The Governor returned to Lahore from where he proceeded to Simla.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS IN SURAT

Surat, June 14.

Bakr-'Id' passed off peacefully in Surat. Police were stationed throughout the town and liquor shops were kept closed.

Leaders of Muslim community had issued a leaflet enjoining upon Muslims to observe the event peacefully and asking them to live in amity with Hindus. No cows were allowed to be sacrificed in a way that would offend sentiments and religious feelings of Hindus.—Free Press.

HOOLIGANISM GOING STRONG

(Continued from Page 7.)

keeping their lives in safety was that of the City Magistrate who was a witness to their wonderful restraint. He exhorted the Idarites to carry on their struggle for freedom more vigorously, undaunted by empty threats.

A vote of thanks for the President and others brought the proceedings to a close.

The next sessions of the Conference was invited by the Badoli people.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CITY.

The President and other guests left Idar this afternoon for their respective places. The situation in the town is still alarming and disquieting rumours about the after-effects of the Conference proceedings, of persons and property of local leaders living actually within the area of Idar State are afloat.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

BOMBAY GOVT. THANKED.

Mr. Chamanlal Keshivlal then moved a resolution congratulating Idar Prajakeya Mandal and its workers on the splendid services they rendered to the State subjects and paid tribute to their work. It was put to vote and was declared carried unanimously amidst applause.

Mr. Amritlal Trivedi then moved that this Conference thanks the Government of Bombay for their intervention in response to requests of Idar subjects, and requests the Government to consider other prayers contained in the representation submitted to them by the subjects of Idar. Messrs. Lajjashanker Mathuradas Gandhi and others supported the resolution.

HOOLIGANS AGAIN!

While speeches on these resolutions were being made, some of the volunteers saw an untouchable who intended to attend the Conference being attacked by some Muslims. The delegates and visitors who were since morning in an excited mood were up again and almost every one was out to see that hooligans were ejected. In the meantime, wild rumours were current to the effect that a further contingent of 25 Bhils was sent with arms to disperse the Conference. The leaders were confronted with an altogether new and difficult situation, and the crowd was practically beyond control. The President cried himself hoarse asking those present to keep to their places, but almost in vain. The Superintendent of the State Police and the City Magistrate who have been attending the Conference throughout, were asked by responsible leaders either to restore peace and order outside the pandal at once, or to allow the mob to have their way in dealing with the hooligans. Powerless as both the officials apparently were under the circumstances, they could do neither, and that excited the mob all the more. As the huge crowd attending the Conference was being carried away by the wave of tense excitement, the City Magistrate at last promised to issue orders prohibiting all armed persons from entering within 300 yards of the Conference pandal. As soon as this promise was made, the crowd began to grow quiet and complete order was restored within few minutes.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR IDAR.

Mr. Gangaram Kripashanker Shukla then rose to speak on the resolution. He said that the British Government had not done enough to earn praise and thanks from the Conference, as they had not given any heed to the various allegations of an extremely serious character made in the representation made to them. As the speaker was proceeding, the President called him to order and was asked to resume his seat. The President then asked the delegates to pass the resolution. With cries of "British Sarkar-ki-Jai" the resolution was declared carried by a majority, one voting against. The fourth resolution demanding representative Government responsible to the people of Idar was passed unanimously.

The Idar State Subjects' Conference resumed its sitting this afternoon under circumstances perhaps much worse than those of the morning. Although trouble was expected every moment considerably large number of ladies attended the Conference. By this time Mr. V. R. Rajah, the City Magistrate, Idar havd promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting armed men from entering within 300 yards of the Conference pandal. This had assured the people to a certain extent, but nothing prevented the Muslims from beating their drums. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the national anthem by girls. Mr. K. M. Bhatt moved a resolution, requesting the new Administration to resume the publication of the State Gazette which was stopped for over ten years. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Raghunath Thaker moved a resolution requesting the Administration to start primary schools wherever 20 students can be had in villages in the State and start a full-fledged High School which was carried unanimously. At this stage, a motor car belonging to the State containing Chammukhan Shankar Jeeva Tragala and two others tried to rush in the pandal but was prevented by volunteers. As volunteers refused to budge an inch, the Police arrived on the scene and requested them to go away. Chammukhan and others threatened the Conference people and called for the President. The Maharajah, it is stated, was present only a few yards away from the pandal in his car. As the President did not come out, motorists returned threatening the Conference leaders again. The Police Officials thereupon requested the Conference leaders to hurry up the proceedings in the interest of the people. Ladies in the Conference were thereupon requested to go away and they did so most reluctantly. The proceedings of the Conference were resumed at this stage and Mr. Gangaram Kirparashuki, Editor "Mahikantha" moved the following most important resolution of the day:—

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY COMMISSION.

This Conference requests the Government of Bombay to appoint an independent Commission to inquire into grievances submitted by the subjects of Idar State in their Memorial and further requests them to pay for damages to those who have suffered. After the resolution was duly seconded and supported, it was put to vote and was carried unanimously. Another resolution asking for the immediate removal of Vallabhram Adityaram Trivedi ex-Dewan of Idar and Naib Dewan in the present regime from State services was moved by Mr. K. M. Thakar and was carried unanimously. After passing one more resolution about assessment of land revenue, the Conference adjourned till Tuesday without any untoward incident. Although the Conference rose for the day, efforts to set its efforts at nought are continuing. In spite of the City Magistrate's order not to carry arms within 300 yards of the pandal, about six Muslims, among them being Gulamkhan Amirkhan and Dhulekhan Makrani, entered the pandal with swords and bhalas. At about 7-30 p.m. a motor car containing about half a dozen armed men tried to rush in the Conference pandal again. But the volunteers stopped them from doing so. The car people thereupon blew the horn at which half a dozen Muslim youths armed with excitement and it is feared that Fouzdar came upon the scene and asked the car people to return and they did so accordingly. The whole town is seething with excitement and it is feared that before Wednesday morning, something will happen. Under orders of the Maharaja the only two motor cars in the town have been taken away, thus preventing the outsiders from leaving Idar. Further developments are expected ere long.

THE DEWAN AND THE CONFERENCE

With reference to the statement contained in our correspondent's report of the Idar Prajakeeya Conference that Mr. Kolak, the Dewan, who had given assent to the holding of the Conference, had gone to Bombay, we are informed that the authorities of the Conference had not intimated to him the dates on which the session of the Conference was to be held and that they knew that he was to be away from Idar on those days.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation opened this evening the Jute Exchange of the East India Jute Association at Royal Exchange Place. A large number of Marwaris and businessmen including a few Englishmen were present. Mr. Sen Gupta said that he was not a businessman but he was sure that properly conducted Association would do immense good to the trade and commerce of the City and emphasised that ultimately jute growers of Bengal would be benefitted.—A. P.

AKOLA, June 14.

The remaining members of the Akola Municipal Committee have tendered their resignation conditionally, suggesting that, in case Government proposes to dissolve the Committee, their letter may be accepted as resignation. They have, however, assured to improve the affairs in the near future.—Free Press.

brutally attacked while asleep with a knife. The culprit has not yet been traced.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Messages of sympathy and support from Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Sakiatvala, Col. Wedgewood, Dewan Chamanlal, Editor, "Daily Herald" London, Mr. Shiv Rao, Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad were read at the eighth annual meeting of the Employees' Association, Calcutta, held this evening at the Indian Associaion Hall, Mr. H. P. Ghosh, Editor, "Basumati" presiding. There was a large attendance of clerks.

The President in the course of his speech said he was proud that he had been clerk in polities for the last 33 years and that the clerks gave more than they received. He urged for unity if they wanted to better their lot.—Free Press.

INDIA'S EFFORTS

TO BECOME SELF-GOVERNING LIKE AUSTRALIA

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, June 13.

Melbourne.—The Lord Mayor entertaining Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar at a reception said that such visits should prove to be of great mutual advantage to the countries concerned. Mr. Rangachariar, responding, said India was striving to become politically independent and self-governing like Australia. Without independence, progress was retarded. He emphasised the great possibilities of trade between India and Australia. It was surprising, he said, that neither country had an Agent-General or Trade Commissioner to represent it in the other.

TRIBUTE TO Y.M.C.A.'S WORK.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a luncheon to Mr. Rangachariar who said: "In India, Australia was to me a mere name and sometimes the subject of criticism. Now I am proud to belong to the Empire which can and does include Australia." It would take centuries before India could attain Australia's economic standards, but the aim should be the raising of every citizen of the British Empire to that level. Mr. Rangachariar paid a high tribute to the Y.M.C.A.'s work in India and elsewhere.—Reuter.

SHIVAJI DAY AGAIN IN BARODA

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWL OF PROSECUTION,

BARODA, June 14.

Negotiations have been started between Hindu and Muslim communities to avoid any disturbance of the peace as occurred of the Shivaji Ter-centenary day.

A few Muslim leaders have made certain proposals to Hindus and it is understood Hindus in their turn have given their proposals.

It is proposed to take out another procession with a bust of Shivaji on the Coronation day of Shivaji which falls some time next month. Hindus have requested Muslims to join it.—Free Press.

BARODA SHIVAJI RIOT CASE

MR NENE'S EVIDENCE.

BARODA, June 14.

Giving evidence before the Special Magistrate in the case in which 26 Muslims are being prosecuted for rioting and causing grievous hurt, Mr. V. P. Nene said that he saw nearly 300 Muslims armed with lathies and other weapons standing near the Kadia Mosque as the procession was passing along. No music was played in front of the Mosque, though music was played at a distance of 20 yards away from it.

The Bhajan parties, he said, stopped chanting, when they were asked by Muslims to stop. Muslims began to pelt stones and they attacked the procession. Witness stated that his religious feelings were offended by this outburst. He believed that Shivaji was a saviour of Hindu religion. Witness could not identify the accused.—Free Press.

FUTURE PROGRAMME IN MADRAS COUNCIL

CONFERENCE INVITED TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. Venkatachellam Chetty leader of the Madras Congress Council Party has sent a circular letter to all members of his party inviting them to attend a meeting of the Party to be held in Madras on Sunday the 26th instant. The circular states that it is proposed to discuss important questions relating to the party and its future conduct, programme and work in the Council.—A. P.

WORKING OUT CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

SIND NATIONAL LEAGUE FORMED

KARACHI, June 14.

Prominent public men from Sind have formed a Sind National League to give effect to the Congress resolution on joint electorates and separation of Sind from Bombay presidency. The League will carry on propaganda in favour of the Congress resolutions, promote cordial relations between communalities and negotiate with representatives of communities and various associations on these two vital questions. Swami Govindanand and Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal will act as Secretaries of the League. The League will not discuss the question of separation of Sind from Bombay presidency with Muslims till they accept the proposal of joint-electorate.—Free Press.

AKOLA, June 14.

Report of murder of a rich merchant, Kesarimal Hajarimal of Buldana, has been received here. It appears the cause of the murder was monetary. The victim was

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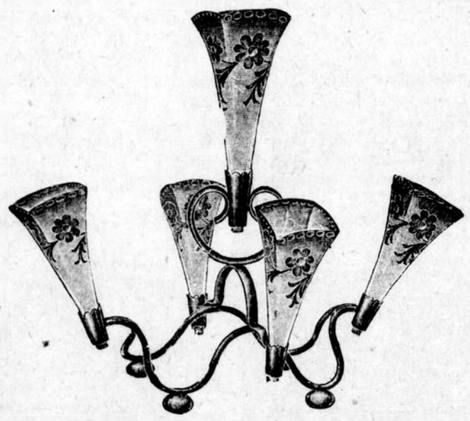

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IRON INDUSTRY GOING AHEAD

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL COLONY.

MYSORE DEWAN ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

The Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Ismail, after welcoming the newly-elected representatives to the Mysore Legislative Assembly said:

The election that has just been completed was the second general election held after the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms in 1923, and it may be interesting to examine the manner in which the voting franchise has been exercised by the people. Out of 130,000 persons who were eligible as voters, more than 60,000 persons actually attended the poll. There were as many as 782 candidates who contested the 204 seats reserved for the rural and urban constituencies. These facts may, perhaps, not justify the belief that there has been a general awakening of political consciousness in the country but they give unmistakable proof that the membership of this Assembly is coming to be sought more and more as affording a valuable opportunity for public service.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION.

The failure of rains in parts of the Bangalore District and in the Chamarajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District caused apprehension of distress and measures of relief had to be organised. With the consent of the Legislative Council, additional grants to the extent of Rs. 60,000 were sanctioned for giving Takavi loans and sinking temporary wells. Remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 72,000 has been sanctioned or proposed for the Maidan Districts. Tank and village works were started in order to give employment to labour and every preparation was made to extend the measures of relief if the situation should deepen into distress. Fortunately, however, that contingency has been averted by the recent rains which were unusually plentiful in the affected parts and all cause for anxiety has now ceased.

The Village Panchayat Regulation has come into force from 1st February, 1927, and more than 7,000 Village Panchayats have already been constituted. The Taluk Boards have been abolished. The Mohatarfa revenue which had previously been assigned to the District Boards is now transferred in a modified form to the Village Panchayats. The question of the future treatment of this revenue in some Inam and Jahgir villages will presently be referred to you for an expression of your views.

RAILWAYS.

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway—up to Ragihosahali, a distance of 19 miles—has been resumed and is expected to be completed during 1928. A detailed survey has been made of the final alignment of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway. The extension of the railway from Chamarajnagar to join the metre gauge system of the South Indian Railway is under consideration. I regret that it has become necessary to abandon the Kadur-Chikmagalur line as investigations showed that it would be a hopelessly unremunerative project.

ADI-KARNATAKAS.

Let me say a special word about the policy that Government have been following in respect of the amelioration of the condition of the Adi-Karnatakas, which they regard as one of their special cares.

Exceptional facilities have been created for the education of members of these classes, and methods have been adapted to suit their special circumstances. Scholarships have been sanctioned, exemptions have been granted from school and examination fees; provision has been made for the free distribution of clothes, slates and books. Special free hostels have been instituted at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Chikmangalur and Hassan. The Adi-Karnatakas have not only the right of admission to all schools, but 605 schools have been provided for them. There are altogether 16,575 students now under tuition. In regard to agriculture and sericulture, special concessions have been sanctioned in the way of grants of land and other facilities.

No external improvement has enduring quality without a corresponding internal improvement, in courage, hope and self-reliance; and the most potent means of promoting these qualities is co-operation. Strenuous efforts have been made to foster the co-operative spirit among these classes; funds have been sanctioned to finance their co-operative societies, and to reward good work; special facilities have been created to encourage thrift, and to provide workers with the implements of their business. The latest measure is the organisation of a co-operative agricultural colony, with due provision of land, capital, live-stock and direction. This is an important scheme, for, if it succeeds, it will have indicated some lines of further action.

Government have extended to the Adi-Karnatakas representation on all the great constitutional bodies of the State, and have ever listened to their voice with respect and sympathy. Inequalities in the constitution of society, there will always be, for such inequalities are in the nature of things; but it is the duty of the State to afford to all communities the best and fullest opportunities for the development of their God-given gifts; only so, can society as a whole find stability and strength. The State which has been well called "the only potent and universal instrument of Society" must address itself to this duty. It is not merely a duty; it is the truest political wisdom. These people ought to be strength of our strength; shall we let them become our weakness? They have a rankling sense of wrong which only kindness can heal. The aim should be to "Hinduise" them more and more—for they belong to the Hindu community really—and to offer them every facility to remain within the fold. They will be a mighty accession to the strength of our body politic; if not, they will be an equally heavy subtraction from it. Alienated, they will introduce an additional element of heterogeniety which will further complicate the already difficulty problems of administration. No possible means of amelioration should be neglected, and every friend of Hindu society, every lover of Mysore, should supplement the efforts of Government with all his strength.

FINANCIAL.

Before coming to the budget estimates for the coming year, which form the principal subject for our consideration at this session, I shall briefly review the anticipated results of the current year's revenue transactions. The budget for the current year provided for a total revenue of Rs. 341.71 lakhs and a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 341.25 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 46,000. According to the Revised estimates, prepared on the basis of information so far available, the revenue is likely to be Rs. 6 1|2 lakhs less and the expenditure of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs more than was anticipated. This worsening of the revenue position is mainly due to a fall in the receipts from hydro-electric works and from income-tax. The power consumed by the Kolar Gold Mining Companies did not come up to expectations, while the reduction in the assessable profits of these companies and the continued slump in the business of the cotton mills resulted in a fall of about Rs. 4 lakhs under Income-tax. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh written off as the result of the re-valuation of stocks of the Central Industrial Workshop and the Government Weaving Factory reduced the profits from industrial works.

To some extent these decreases were counterbalanced by an improvement of revenue, of about Rs. 1 lakh, under each of the heads Land Revenue, Forest and Railways. The sale of sandalwood oil was satisfactory and the increase under Forest is attributable to this cause. Better receipts and economy in working, account for the improvement under Railways.

The total expenditure for the year will not appreciably exceed the budget estimate and this must be considered satisfactory when we remember that some urgent and non-recurring items, aggregating Rs. 13 lakhs have had to be provided for in the course of the year. Among these items may be mentioned a grant of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs for arrangements in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 3 lakhs for irrigation works, Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs for financing the building programme of the Intermediate College Scheme and Rs. 1 1|4 lakhs for preventive measures in connection with epidemic diseases of cattle. The additional expenditure is to some extent covered by savings under Interest, Pensions and Army. The lapse under Interest is due to the reduction of the maximum rate of interest on Savings Banks Deposits from 5 per cent. to 4 1|2 per cent. and that under Army is attributable to retrenchments effected in the Mysore Horse and Transport Corps under the reorganisation scheme. As evidence of the persistent way in which retrenchment is being practised whenever opportunity offers, I may perhaps point out here that, apart from these savings, reduction in the expenditure under Salaries and Establishments amounting to no less than two lakhs of rupees a year has been effected. Further savings may be expected from the amalgamation of the separate workshops maintained by the Electrical, Industries and Military Departments at Bangalore. The net result of the year's operation, excluding a sum of Rs. 8.35 lakhs met from reserve funds, will be a deficit of Rs. 7 1|2 lakhs.

MYSORE IRON WORKS.

During the current year, the operations of the Bhadravati Iron Works have shown marked improvement in every direction. The output anticipated at the time the budget was framed will be realised in all departments except in the Pipe Foundry which is a new industry started during the year. The sales show perceptible improvement and it is expected that there will be equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure for this official year. The estimated surplus of Rs. 1,60,000 would have been realised but for the low output of the Pipe Foundry during the early months and a sudden fall of 2 dollars per ton in the price of charcoal pig iron in the American market.

The estimates for the year 1927-28 have been based on the results now being secured and the Board of Management expect that under present conditions, the operations during the next year may give a surplus of Rs. 3.5 lakhs which will be set apart as the nucleus of a Depreciation Fund. No credit is therefore taken for this amount in the General Budget Estimates.

During his recent visit to Europe and America, Sir M. Visvesvaraya visited many industrial concerns and made a special study of Wood Distillation and Iron and Steel Industries. He has consulted a number of experts and brought a large volume of information in regard to industries generally associated with a plant like that at Bhadravati. In order to obtain the full benefit of the forest and other resources available in the neighbourhood and to improve the financial results of the undertaking, the Board of Management have under their consideration a number of schemes for removing inequalities in the present plant and for building up a few allied industries. They have requested that a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs may be made for capital expenditure during the ensuing year. Detailed schemes are under preparation but pending their receipt no provision is made in the budget.

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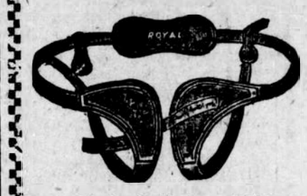

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THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

that they must be saved at any cost. But when other national concerns approach and beg for patronage from these 'national industries,' the reply has been that the long standing foreign connection could not be easily given up in favour of our own national concerns! What is one to think of our leading citizens and merchants and mill-owners connected with Indian Insurance Companies not placing their entire fire insurance with indigenous companies on the sentimental ground that old relations with foreign interests are so difficult to be terminated! And this is how Indian loyalty to foreign concerns is rewarded. Now that disillusionment has come, there are signs that our mill-owners are seriously thinking of the situation and we hope they will take the initiative in their own hands and take all active steps to assure the success of the industry. There is nothing comparable to self-help and even amidst all the artificial difficulties that have been placed by the Government in our way, "if the national consciousness of our people is sufficiently roused to look to things and institutions Indian," the industry will not only be saved, but its future assured, perhaps with the possibility of further developments.

PUBLICITY AND SELLING CAMPAIGN ESSENTIAL.

One great defect with the Indian mills, if I may so so, is in respect to their selling policy. Many mills are quite content with the appointment of a Selling Agent and there the whole thing ends. Two important things required in the Textile Industry to-day are (1) constant study of the ever shifting requirements of the public and of the changing conditions affecting the merchandising of textiles and (2) expert service through a staff of men who have had specialised training in the merchandising of the different products of the Textile Industry. That a large demand for cotton goods exists in India to-day nobody can deny. What is required is a scientific market analysis and a vigorous merchandising policy which in its turn is bound materially to increase the consumption of mill-made goods. Demand, according to an expert salesman, is a quantity of two dimensions. The one is potential need and purchasing power; the other is a desire to possess. When potential needs and purchasing power are found by a thorough market analysis to exist, desire to possess and buy Indian mill made goods may be created. If, therefore, our cotton mills will begin work in the direction of getting a complete inventory of existing uses of cotton goods, this will easily serve as a basis for increasing and extending the demand for cotton manufactures. Then, a wide campaign of publicity under the caption "buy Indian mill-made goods and build the prosperity of India" should be undertaken for getting national support for this wholesome and important Indian industry. A good deal of cotton is raised in our own country and so this constitutes one of our greatest national sources of wealth. The sort of publicity mentioned above has been adopted by almost all countries with remarkable success. This is the modern way of selling anything and everything. In this way much can be done by the Cotton Mill Industry as a whole to bring before the public the quality and variety of goods available in the country itself. This field is almost new to India, but as there are now evidences of an awakening both in the Mill-owners and the consuming public, this will undoubtedly be a forward step and is bound to help the distribution of mill-made goods throughout the country. Cotton goods are an every day necessity and of every hour use in India. What is required is a proper selling effort. There is the instance of at least one mill in India which has successfully undertaken a campaign of publicity with excellent results. After all, Indian mills must find a market for their products in the country itself. The demands of the huge population are such that even a year's production of all the Indian mills put together will not be enough to clothe even a very small percentage of the people. Someone has said that if everyone in India thought of owning a new cotton shirt, all the textile mills of the world would not be able to meet the demand. If therefore a proper publicity and an aggressive selling campaign, with exhibitions in different parts of the country displaying what Indian mills can offer, are vigorously pursued, there is no reason why Indian mill-made cloth should not be absorbed in the country itself at favourable rates to the consumer and at a reasonable profit to the mills.

INDIANISE THE MILL INDUSTRY.

In spite of the fact that the cotton mill industry is mainly owned by Indian shareholders and managed by Indian firms, there are several mills still being dominated by foreigners. So long, therefore, as Indian mills go on advertising their faith in the foreigner, the man in the street will never be convinced of the patriotism of our mill-owners. The Cotton Mill Industry has been in existence in our country for over half a century (to be exact, 70 years, as the first mill was started in 1857) and if even during this long period, it has not attained that stage of being manned entirely by our own people, we may as well exclaim, whether at all we expect to cultivate any faith in ourselves! "It is confidence and faith in ourselves and ourselves only that is wanted in this country to-day and not the perpetuation and transference of our faith on to the foreigner." It does not matter even how clumsily things are carried on so long as the institutions are under our sole control and the management perfectly honest. We must have the opportunity to learn, experiment, make mistakes or in one word, muddle through and become efficient in any line. The Britisher gets this privilege in our own country in several important departments of life, and why should not our own people give these privileges to our countrymen? Unfortunately, what we see in some of our large businesses to day "is a tendency to perpetuate foreign domination even in our own domestic affairs." So long therefore as this frame of mind continues to dog the footsteps of our leading businessmen, how can we say that the industry is a national one? "There can be no national industry as such in India so long as it smacks of foreign exploitation in however small form it may be."

AN APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS.

Lastly, I would appeal to the mill-owners to utilise the services of Indian Banks, Indian Insurance Companies and Indian concerns to a considerably larger extent than they are doing to-day. The Mill Industry can be the premier national industry of India only when real nationalistic and patriotic sentiments are introduced in all departments of life. If therefore as a result of their bitter experience with the Government, there is now a radical change of heart in the mill-owners in favour of things and institutions Indian, we have no doubt that a new era will dawn upon the cotton mill industry in India, bringing in its wake assured success, continued prosperity and a sound building up of "Indian National Concerns."

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NAQUIB OF BAGHDAD DEAD

HIS SERVICES TO BRITAIN AND IRAQ

LONDON, June 13.

Baghdad.—The death has occurred of the aged Naqib of Baghdad, a great religious leader whose influence extended to India and Afghanistan. Before retirement, five years ago, he was President of the first Council of State and was subsequently Premier. In appreciation of his great services to Iraq and his readiness to co-operate with Great Britain, King George conferred on him the dignity of Honorary Knight Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire, his full title being "His Highness Sir Abdul Rahman Effendi al Gailani Saiyid."—Reuter.

ANDHARA UNIVERSITY

GOVLERNMENT TO CONTRIBUTE RS. 60,000 FOR BUILDINGS

OOTACAMUND, June 13.

A deputation representing the Andhra University waited on the Governor to-day. His Excellency assured the deputation that Rs. 60,000 would be provided in the current year for the construction of the Senate and other buildings of the University.

The Governor is also understood to have promised them to convey their wishes to Lord Irwin in the matter of inviting him to lay the foundation stone of the Andhra University.—A. P.

SWAMI SATYADEV IN BOMBAY

"Swami Satya Deva will reach Bombay on the 13th inst. by the Punjab mail, (Monday). He will stay at the Seth Rewa Sunker Jagjiven Bungalow, 13 Libernum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. He intends to make an intensive propaganda in the cause of Indian Nationalism, and Hindoo Sangathan throughout Gujarat and Maharastra Friends of Hindoo Sangathan and Indian Nationalism are requested to see him at the above address for the programme and to make the best use of his time.

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ELECTORATE FOR MUSSALMANS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

ples must be subordinated to the higher demands of the Motherland.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE AND PRESENT TENSION.

I am of opinion that the principle of Joint Electorate as suggested by Muslim and Hindu leaders at the Delhi Conference and afterwards confirmed by the Congress Committee will in the long run prove beneficial to both the communities. Now, there remains one question only, viz., how far the responsibility for the present tension can be fixed upon Separate Electorate and what morals can be drawn from hard facts. The only value of the past events lies in the lesons which they teach to humanity-lessons which ought to be engrafted upon the sum total of its knowledge for future guidance. It is from that point of view alone that it may be interesting to consider how far Separate Electorate is responsible for the present tension of feelings between Hindus and Mussalmans. The facts are these. Soon after Separate Electorate was introduced, we saw that in the long array of those who were its staunch supporters, there were found Mussalmans who plunged into the burning fire of Non-co-operation along with their Hindu brethren and willingly went to jail, disciples as they looked to be of Mahatma Gandhi as much as any Hindu could be. Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shoukat Ali, Khaliq, Mazhar-ul-Huq, Hasrat Mohani, Mohammad Yakoob, Zafar Ali, Zafrul Mulk and Dr. Kichlu were all, as far as I know, supporters of Separate Electorate. However much we may deplore their wrong course of conduct, we as Indians can not but look with great respect and admiration upon the selfless devotion to country and the spirit of personal sacrifice, which were working at the bottom as their motive power and governing passion. From among the list of those who were returned by Separate Electoate, I cannot at present imagine many who took part in fanning the fire burning under movements like Shuddhi, Sangathan, cow-slaughter, music before mosques or compulsory proselytization. The majority seem to have deliberately kept themselves aloof from such movements. There were of course few exceptions here and there. Again, in Councils they did not make any Separate Electorate returned Mussalman party, but simply joined parties formed on non-communal lines. When Separate Electorate was in full swing, it was then that we saw a wave of Unity-enthusiasm passing over the whole country, as if by sheer movement of a wand of magic, all communal jealousies and antipathies were going to submerge into one National Spirit that will rule and predominate over all national movements in future. When in connection with music before mosques, the first trumpet of call to Unity was sounded by leaders at Delhi, they flocked in sufficiently large numbers, and were not found behind in responding to the call. And even to-day, they are found amongst those who are contributing their full strength in holding aloft the banner of Joint Electorate. On these facts, it will be rash to jump to the conclusion that there was something in Separate Electorate itself which has resulted in the present tension.

THE TRUE CAUSE.

To find out the true cause, let us go beyond it, rise higher and take a wider view of the situation. I think that the Moplah affair was the first incident which set back the Unity pendulum, and I further think that the Mussalmans of India as a body or community were not responsible for that unfortnuate incident, the real causes of which were purely local. Local history shows that the special land tenure of Malabar under which a Moplah cultivator of hundred years' standing, could be ejected at a moment's notice by a Hindu landlord who wanted to exact rack rent, always rankled in a Moplah heart and this feeling has been exhibited in the form of spasmodic outbursts after every two or three decades. This time the special circumstances existing added fuel to the fire. With due respect, I take the liberty of saying that our leaders, both Hindus and Mussalmans, made the initial mistake of making it an All-India question and began drawing inferences and conclusions which were not justified by the circumstances of the case with the result that the germs disseminated over the whole body of India. Religion was again trotted out as a bugbear. Unfortunately, it is our weakest point that sometimes under a misguided or misplaced religious zeal, we are excited to the highest pitch and tension. As a matter of fact, the Moplah affair was as much local in Madras Presidency, as the Cawnpore affair was in the United Provinces. Given the special circumstances existing in Malabar, the Moplah incident would have happened all the same even if the Electorate were joint. The poor illiterate Moplah cultivator who took part in the riots did not probably understand even the difference between Joint and Separate Electorate. The leaders should have therefore tried to confine it to Malabar. However, out of the embers of Malabar riots, there arose a phantom—a spirit of distrust, of hatred and of jealousy, which worked itself into several All-India movements, like Shuddhi, Sangathan, proselytization, etc. which though quite within rights by themselves, are highly objectionable on account of the presence in them of the poison or spirit which is animating, inspiring, rearing and fattening them up. I do not think that for this spirit or poison Separate Electorate is responsible.

We should now pause, ponder and moralize. History has been repeating itself over and over again. In the name of Religion, humanity has practised as much evil in this world as good. Religion has often become as much a source of strength to humanity as of weakness. Confine religion to its true function and object, viz. the elevation of soul. I beseech my Muslim leaders who have chosen to undertake the heavy responsibility of leading and guiding thousands, nay millions of their co-religionists—I beseech them to make one fact incontrovertible for future history, viz. at the most critical moment of India, when its fate was hanging in the balance, when those who held its destiny in their hands were just considering their full force and might in leading on the country of their birth whose soil fed and bred them, towards its desired goal. I pray that this fact may as much ever remain written on the pages of future history of India as the fact that a Mussalman-Emperor, Akbar, once made a tremendous effort to weld India into one nationality, has already come to be written for ever on the pages of its past history. I pray that our attitude in such matters may ever remain rather a source of inspiration and encouragement for our sons to serve this country than that of embarassment. Again, I beseech my Hindu leaders also to remember that democracy lies at the foundation of Islam, that Muslim countries also are gradually drifting to forms of government where the will of the people prevails, that there is nothing in the spirit of Islam which threatens free India, that the moral forces which are working towards freedom in this world seem to be of such an all-pervading character that the Muslims of India cannot escape from their influences, that they stand towards Hindus in the relationship of kith and kin and that they have sense enough to see that the rise of India is their rise and that its fall is their fall. We shall unite in all "essentials" which go to lift India, but we should be charitable towards each other in those "non-essentials"—where differences are bound to remain as long as man is an imperfect being. Let Hindus and Mussalmans co-operate with this spirit which being of a nobler and higher character, is bound to replace the nefarious spirit born in the false fears and apprehensions arising from the Malabar riots.

(Concluded.)

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PROPOSED REORGANISATION

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Bengal National Bank has been prepared by its Managing Director. It provides, among other things, that (1) present directors shall retire (2) the management will be under the control of directors appointed by the shareholders, creditors and new depositors, (3) a committee consisting of an accountant lawyer and a gentleman with experience of public banks will investigate the affairs of the Bank's investments and advise the directors as to the action to be taken against the old directors. Committees will also be appointed for the realisation of old outstandings of the Bank and consider future investments by the Bank.

Preference shares of the nominal value of 20 lakhs will be issued and the Bank will transfer to the three trustees, to be appointed by the creditors all its present assets and will pay to the trustees the whole of the net income after paying preference dividends as well as all sums realised from the old directors.—Free Press.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY IN SESSIONS

MYSORE, June 13.

The Mysore Representative Assembly opened the budget sessions this morning. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Resident of Mysore, and some Princes of the Ruling States were among the distinguished visitors.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan addressed the House. He was cheered whenever he referred to the future prospects of the State.

Unusual interest was evinced at the time of election of representatives of the Assembly to the State Legislative Council. It is believed that communal consideration weighed to a great extent.—Free Press.

The death is announced of Sir John Price.—Reuter.

(Sir John) Frederick Price, born in 1839, entered the Madras Civil Service in 1862 and retired in 1897.)

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"Chronicle" Photos.
A group photo taken on the occasion of the Anandilal Podar School at Santa Cruz on Saturday.

A photo of the School premises.

RAILWAY QUARTERS AT KALYAN.

The photos give an idea of the Railway Workers' Quarters at Kalyan.. The letter of the Agent describing them appears over leaf.

RAID ON THE ARCOS.

Sir William Joynson Hicks who authorised the raid on the Arcos.

M. Rosengolz, the Soviet Charge D'affaires, who protested to the Foreign Secretary.

Courtesy: "I. L. News."
A general view of the raided Russian premises in Moorgate built for Arcos Ltd. at a cost over £300,000.

M. Khinchuk, the Soviet Trade Agent who, claimed diplomatic immunity.

I.L.S.
Principal Shahani of the D. J. Sind College who has been elected president of the Sind Hindu Zamindars' Sabha.

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ON HEALTH RANCE

CONFERENCE TO PREPARE TEXT.

Among the questions which will be discussed at the session of the International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on 25 May is that of insurance against sickness.

It would require too much space to set down here all the advantages of health insurance: we must confine ourselves to pointing out its main characteristics. In the first place, its importance to the worker and his family must be emphasised. Insurance plays a particularly prominent part in the life of the wage-earner who is faced with heavy expenses in the form of doctor's and chemist's bills just at the moment when he is deprived of his earning power by illness. In the second place, health insurance lays a considerable burden on production. The necessary funds are drawn either from the revenue of labour or the revenue of capital, the amount varying from 4 to 7 per cent. of wages according to the country concerned. Finally, the development of a system of health insurance is a matter of concern to the whole community. Not only is the sick man compensated for his enforced idleness, but he is enabled to recuperate and thus recover his earning power. Moreover, health insurance is a safeguard against the physical and mental disabilities which are the inevitable consequences of neglected disease.

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL LAWS.

Two reports drawn up by the International Labour Office will be laid before the Conference. The first will embody the conclusions reached as a result of the consultation of the States Members of the Organisation by the Office with regard to the possibilities of international action in the sphere of health insurance. The second contains an analysis of the national laws, of their results and their tendencies. Both reports lead to the same conclusion, that is, the possibility of adopting international Conventions on health insurance.

The preparation of these Conventions will necessitate an examination of the principal problems of health insurance by the Conference. The essential question will be that of deciding as between the two principles of compulsory or voluntary insurance as a basis for the Conventions. In their replies to the questionnaires already referred to, a verdict in favour of compulsory insurance has been given by three-fourths of the governments, viz. those of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. The arguments adduced in favour of compulsory insurance are that in modern conditions the protection of the worker's health is the concern of the whole community, which should not therefore leave him to his own resources and his own initiative. Experience has shown that, even when subsidised and notwithstanding the progress it has made in recent years, voluntary insurance seldom induces more than a comparatively small proportion of the workers to provide against the consequences of their falling ill. The compulsory system is therefore the only effectual means of protecting the working population as a whole, and an obligation on States Members of the Organisation to adopt this system is the only satisfactory guarantee that the financial charges incidental to health insurance will be more or less equalised in the various countries. The majority of the governments have also indicated their preference for the insurance of all wage-earners, irrespective of the kind of undertaking or service in which they are employed. This general principle is making progress in all countries and forms the basis of nearly all recent legislation on the subject. Nearly 60,000,000 workers benefit from compulsory insurance at the present day.

A second point of importance is the distribution of the cost of insurance. This is borne by the insured persons, by their employers and by the State. In every country except Russia a contribution is required from the workers. The employers contribute in all countries with the exception of Rumania, where steps are being taken to introduce this principle. Financial assistance from the State is provided for in one-half of the national legislations, and its extension may be looked for. Practically all the governments have declared in favour of the principle of contributions from workers and employers.

CASH BENEFITS.

As regards benefits, health insurance systems began by granting cash benefits more especially in cases of disability resulting from illness, and later medical treatment was granted in addition. The present tendency is for medical benefits to occupy a place of increasing importance in insurance systems. The activity of insurance institutions is further developing in the direction of prevention, considerable sums being devoted to the campaign against social diseases. In their replies to the preliminary questionnaire the governments have unanimously expressed the opinion that the Conference should make it clear that the three fold object f health insurance is prevention, compensation and cure.

To the Conference will also fall the task of deciding the form of health insurance administration which should be proposed internationally, whether this should be entrusted to the State or to independent institutions. Direct administration by the State exists in two countries only: Japan and Bulgaria. The plan adopted almost universally is administration by independent institutions managed by the parties concerned (insured persons, employers, and occasionally representatives of the State). Doubtless the Conference will embody in international texts this principle of independent administration, in which the parties concerned (particularly the insured persons) will participate in a large measure.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL SWARAJ.

PRIVY COUNCIL--AND AFTER.

In the June number of the Bombay Law Journal Dr. H. S. Gour has further developed his arguments in support of a Supreme Court for India in an article extending over thirty-five pages. After citing cases decided by the Privy Council, the effect of which had subsequently to be remedied by the Legislature as well as cases which had subsequently to be over ruled by the Council itself. Dr. Gour refers to certain decisions of their Lordships which he characterises as contradictory, and adding to the confusion of the Indian judicial system and entailing much costly litigation. "And the fact that many of these decisions were pronounced by a Board to which two and at times three ex-Indian Judges were parties shows that Indian laws cannot be safely administered without its setting and that it suffers serious sea-change when it is transported to the turbid bank of the Thames".

After quoting Lord Buckmaster, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shaw, Sir George Farewell and Viscount Dunodin as acknowledging the limitations of the Privy Council in the matter of deciding cases requiring local knowledge etc. Dr. Gour goes on as follows:—

"The disabilities to which their Lordships refer are inalienable from their constitution and composition. Being an absentee Court they cannot make local inspection; living as they do in foreign land they are without local knowledge and being essentially English Judges they can never become familiar with the Indian systems of personal law and the growing bulk and complexity of its Statute law. In the early days the Privy Council was a name to conjure with, but it was because the Indian Bar was then in its infancy, the Statute Book was meagre and . . . incomplete, the reported cases were few and far between and the personal law was wrapped in the obscurity of a classical tongue. There was a greater scope for the applicability of the rules of justice, equity and good conscience, of which their Lordships held the English law to be the quintessence. A century of vigorous British rule has completely transformed the judicial administration of the country. The Indian mind, always acute and analytical, has seriously applied itself to the study of law, the High Courts have multiplied and with them the precedents. The Statute Book is still scattered, but covers a multitude of subjects adding to the confusion of the lawyer and the bewilderment of the lay mind, the personal law has become more complex and more difficult of application. A systematic study of the Shastras has brought to light an unexpected treasure house of new principles, sometimes seemingly conflicting but on a closer examination disclosing the formation of system containing marks in clear outline of the evolution of the Indian communal life. Divergences have arisen and different schools formed which though diametrically opposed to their tenets, still acknowledge the authority of their prototypes and profess to gloss and comment upon their meaning adding to the pitfalls of the unwary into which even experts are at times apt to tumble. That their Lordships have hitherto somehow carried on their duties is no small tribute to their wisdom and learning. That they have now ceased to command the same degree of allegiance and universal confidence from the critical public only proves that they are not yet super human. Indeed, as their Lordships have themselves admitted, the time has now come when with the specialization of Indian law, the services of specialists in that law has become inevitable. And this fact was recognised when Lord Birkenhead advised the appointment of two Indian lawyers to strengthen the Privy Council. That assumption underlay his Lordship's suggestion. And the only question that remains is whether with the reinforcement of the Privy Council in the manner indicated it would carry on for yet another decade, when the establishment of a Supreme Court would become an impelling necessity. That it is a necessity now would be obvious to anyone who reflects upon the shortcomings of the present system and the proposal for its improvement.

But whatever new strength may be added to their composition the vital limitations confessed to by the Privy council will still remain since they are necessarily due to the accident of their constitution. Their Lordships are technically and in reality only a Committee adn not a Court. As a Committee their primary function is purely advisory. As advisers of the King they have to keep in view the limitations upon the exercise of his Royal prerogative. It must at best be only sparingly exercised. This is what underlies their oft reiterated view that they are not a Court of Criminal Appeal or Revision."

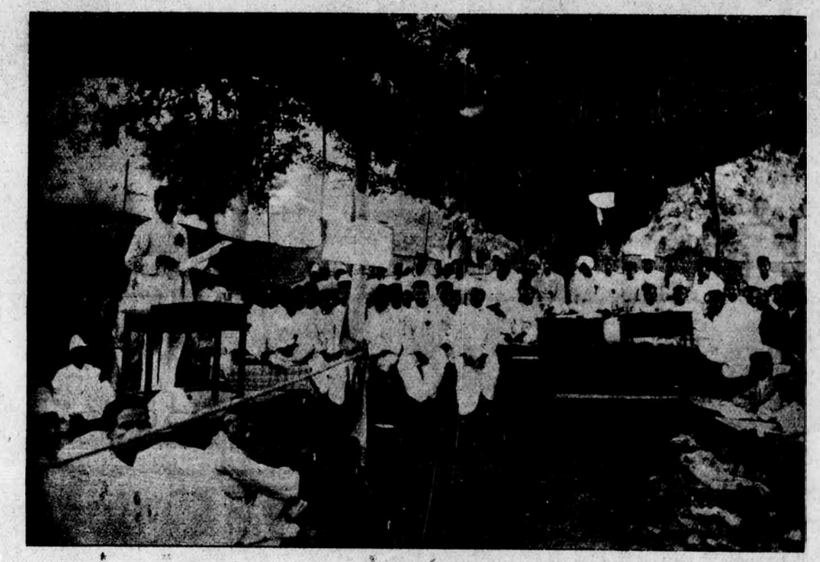
REFORM ACT AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The federal constitution adumbrated by the Reform Act of 1919 left the judicial machinery severely alone. But when the distinguished authors of the scheme were reminded of that lacunas in their scheme they were understood to be not unmindful of it, but felt the question far too large to be taken up with the revision of the political constitution of the country. But as the Act was merely the beginning and of the end it was perhaps a wise decision—lest the forces of reaction might have gathered to jeopardize and probably overthrow the whole scheme. But no sooner the Reform Act came into being and the reformed constitution was in action advantage was taken of drawing attention to this defect in a resolution which the Government promised to examine after sounding public opinion thereon. This has been done and though the public were then wholly unmobilized and were, therefore, unprepared for the change the bulk of opinion was nevertheless on the whole favourable to the scheme.

After refuting the three grounds upon which a Supreme Court in India is opposed viz that the Privy Council possess a prestige and an authority, a tradition and an ability which a local Court cannot hope to attain; that it is a link which binds India to the Empire; and that India is not at present in a position to bear the cost of an independent local Court, Dr. Gour makes the following

REMARKS ON LAWYERS.

With a conversation born of a rigid adhesion to precedents with a mental inertia engendered by a perusal of the spacious pages of history, with dignity which is inimical of all change, with a laisser fair born of an oriental pessimism, the mind of the average lawyer suffers from an intellectual and constitutional inertias which is content to see to-morrow as it was yesterday, which is apprehensive of all change and which dreads any change not warranted by clearly enunciated precedents. That the sytem of Indian Civil and Criminal Law has continued unaltered for so many ages is otherwise inexplicable. For how can one who offers any incense at the Shrine of Truth rest content with a system which denies to every man his inborn right to receive justice. For how can any one who regards all life sacred and would shudder to raise his little finger to destroy the gnat that lays the train for a lifelong illness or the reptile that compasses instant death, endure the suffering of over a thousand souls that are annually launched into eternity without even the saving grace of a right of appeal. And yet that is our present system. Lawyers who have grown grey in the service of their profession are heard to dread the establishment of a Central Court of Criminal Appeal because forsooth it would set a premium on litigiousness as if the poor man who is laid by his heels and summoned to the gallows has no right to fight for his liberty, as if the unfortunate victim, it may be, of a communal vendetta or personal spite has no right to protest his innocence before the hangsman's cap obscures his vision for ever. And yet these are your zealous guardians of popular rights and personal liberty.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Purohit is seen delivering the presidential address at the Baroda States' Subjec ts Conference held at Petlad.

Mr. Chhotalal N. Shroff, Chairman, Reception Committee, Chairman of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference.

India is impatient for Swaraj. It may or may not obtain a political Swaraj. But it can and will obtain its judicial Swaraj if only it will call for it. But will it? Historians tell us that when the Americans waged their war for liberation of the slaves, the slaves no less than the slave-drivers were the first to result. "What have we done," they are said to have examined "that we should set free". And such is the plight of the Indians. They have a dim distant vision of their politi- in sheer exasperation and exclaim "Why should we be set free". This is what Mahatma Gandhi had in his mind when he popularised the phrase "Slave mentality." It aspires to be free, but dare not look at freedom when it comes. The sentiments of the great bulk of the Indian people will be more than made good by the indigenous character of the Court." (1). These practical considerations were not absent from the mind of the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court, who thought opposed to the Court on the sole ground of its efficiency left the question of sentiment and convenience alone as being matters of cal liberation, but as their liberation comes nearer they throw up their hands policy to be decided by the Executive, out added; "The Hoourable the Chief Justice and Judges think it obvious that the decision of important cases on ultimate appeal in a distant country is from the narrowest and most practical standpoint, attended with special trouble, dimculty and expense. They also think that whatever limit is necessary to the right of appeal the limit imposed by unnecessary to expense is the worst limit that could be chosen."

In the face of such a strong body of responsible publi coinion, can it be doubted that the anomaly of the present constitution is admitted by all alike. The public opinion throughout the country is becoming daily more impatient of borrowed justice from foreign country where it is not only prohibitive in price but is in many cases wholly unappreciated and at times unintelligible to those who are called upon to apply their mind to its meaning and effect upon the unfortunate litigant and the judicial administration of the country.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The judiciary in India works in front of the foot lights. Its acts are watched and subjected to public critiicism. If there is a riot the judge in India has the means of knowing the extent and limits of its effect. If there is a drunken brewl in Bara Bazar and the press were to raise the war cry "The Empire in danger" the judge would only smile because he knows his Bara Bazar and is conversant with the mentality of its people. But if the same cry were raised in England it is apt to cause under alarm and even judge—who are after all human—are apt to exaggerate the importance of a local squabble. That an English Judge could be persuaded to recommend the enactment of the panicky piece of legislation which popularly bore his name is only a symptom of the sensitiveness of the Englishman to the happenings in his overseas Empire. That an English Judge could ex cathedra justify the Amritsar massacre only shows that the small local disturbance obtains a grossly exaggerated value as it passes through the mind of the impressionist person and the hyperiensitive brain of the sensational paragraphist.

That the grossly exaggerated accounts which are purveyed by the English press of small incidents in India may have unconsciously tinged the decisions and utterings of judges of the highest Court of appeal can be the only explanation for some utterings which find a record in some reported cases. Indians will remember the great" boycott" movement in Bengal started as a protest against the partition of Bengal. That movement took the form of the boycott of foreign goods, which was sought to be enforced at the annual fair at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, resulting in a fracas between the Hindus and Mahomedans which was suspected as aided and abetted so far as the Hindus were concerned by the Zamindars of Mymensingh whose house and houses of other Zamindars were searched without warning by one Mr. L. O. Clarke, District Magistrate of Mymensingh, on the 28th April 1907. Nothing was found. The Zamindar sued him for trespass and the case was heard and decided by Mr. Justice Fletlher who decreed Rs. 500 as damages to the plaintiff. Both parties appealed, but their appeals were dismissed by the High Court, (1). The Privy Council reversed the High Court and held Mr. Clarke's foreible entry justified by the Criminal Code and by the Judicial Officer's Protection Act. (2). They ever castigated the Indian Courts holding that "there had been a serious miscarriage of justice". (3) An Englishman's house is his castle, but this case establishes that an Indian's house is by no means his castle and is liable to be raided by any Magistrate at any time, since their Lordships have declared the term "Court" which alone possesses the power of search under S. 96 of the Procedure Code to be synonymous with a "Magistrate". But it is permissible to argue that a Magistrate only becomes a "Court" when is brought before it for adjudication and that in making the search Mr. Clarke was acting as the prosecutor and not as a "Court." However, it is for the Legislature to amend the law if it values the liberty of the subject and places it above the vagaries of, it may be, an ill informed and a reckless Magistrate.

Mr. D. L. Purohit, President of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference.

Another case which the Legislature has to take note of is the Punjab Martial Law case (1) or rather cases, decided upon the following facts. On the 10th April 1919 the Gofernment had by executive action arrested and deported two popular leaders Messrs. Kitchlew and Satyapal of Amritsar which inflamed the masses who pressed for their release, and when baffled some of them shouted "Kill the Englishman" and the mob did kill two of them and looted buildings belonging to several others. Three ys after i.e., on the 13th April the Governor-General proclaimed martial law in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar and on the following day he published an ordinance which came into operation at midnight on the 15th and provided for the trial of martial law prisoners by a Commission. It was held to apply to persons charged with offences committed on or after the 13th April. By a latter ordinance issued on the 21st April the Commission were empowered to try all offenders including the 21st prisoners for all offences committed on or after the 30th March. All the 21st accused were convicted of waging war against the King. They obtained special leave to appeal to the Privy Council; but the points upon which special leave was granted by Lord Haldane namely the restrospective suspension of the ordinary procedure does not appear to have been argued before the Board, the personnel of which was different, their Lordships merely rested content by satisfying themselves as to the legality of the special procedure prescribed by the ordinanee; but they did not pause to examine the question whether a mob, who with a view to secure the release of their leader commit sundry offences can be held to levy war against the King; (1) and whether their summary trial without any right of appeal did not place the advisers of the Crown under a speeal obligation to examine their cases upon the merits with a view to satisfy themselves that the appellants had been rightly convicted of the high treason of whch they had been charged. Their Lordships had themselves observed in a previous case that they were free to examine "whether a mere riot or disturbance neither so serious nor so extensive as really to amount to a war at all, has not been treated with an excessive severity." (2)

This case once more proves that for an aggrieved Indian it is a far cry to London. It once more re-emphasizes the necessity of a regularly constituted Court of Criminal Appeal which should powers sufficient authority to afford reasonable protection to the subject against convictions and sentences, the severity of which may not be the measure of the crime committed.

(To Be Continued.)

(1) Collected Opinion p. 143.
(2) Ib. p. 169.

(1) L. O. Clarke v. Brijendra Kishore Roy Chowdhry 36 C 433 reversed C. A. 39 C. 953 P.C.

(2) Clarke v. Brijendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury 39 C 953 (962, 963, 967) P.C.
(3) Ib. p. 960.

(1- "To constitute the treason of levying war against her Majesty within the realm, there must be an insurrection, there must be force accompanying that insurrection, and it must be of a general nature; and if a person acts as leader of an armed body who enters a town and their object is neither to take the town nor attack the military, but merely to make a demonstration to the magistracy of the strength of their party, either to procure the liberation of certain prisoners convicted of some political offences, or to procure for those prisoners some mitigation of their punishment, this though an aggravated misdemeanour is not high treason" R. V. Furst of Car. P. 129 Sec. O'Baton v. R., 2 H L. Cas 466 cited from 6 News Dig (2nd Ed.) 939 (Tit Criminal Law Treason).

(2) Marais exparte (1902) A.C. 109 (115).

RAILWAY WORKERS' QUARTERS AT KALYAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The attention of this Administration has been drawn to an article under the above heading, in your issue of June 6th 1927. The article purports to be a true description of the housing conditions of the menial employees of the G.I.P. Railway at Kalyan, but it is so glaringly inaccurate, and if allowed to pass unchallenged, would be capable of producing so entirely wrong an impression, that I am giving you an opportunity—which I know you will desire to have—of refuting it.

2. The permanent menial staff of this Railway at Kalyan are housed in two groups of dwellings. One group is located at the North end of the goods yard; the other is situated near the engine shed. Both groups of buildings are of pucca-built masonry to standard plan, with an adequate number of standard pattern latrines, and roofed throughout with Mangalore tiles, except two small blocks which have corrugated iron roofs.

3. These buildings are laid out in parallel rows with about 20 to 25 feet of clearance between each row, and the whole layout is so neat, smart and orderly as to be suggestive of a well maintained military camp. The accompanying photographs give an idea of what these quarters are like. Their total cost was Rs. 4,00,000 and about 80 per cent. of them are occupied rent free.

4. If your correspondent has indeed found anything inadequate in the railway menials' quarters at Kalyan be possibly refers to the existence of a small group of kutcha structures not far from the station and near the saw mill. Those structures have been erected by a small number of temporary staff for their own convenience with the permission of the Administration, who, manifestly cannot undertake the construction of pucca quarters for a few temporary staff. If, however, it is this little group of huts which has prompted your correspondent to write his article, it is beyond comprehension that he can genuinely have imagined that all the menial staff of so very extensive a railway undertaking as Kalyan, could be accommodated in so small a space. In other words, it appears that one more attempt has been made to create a false and condemnatory impression in the minds of those who have read the article, of which this letter is a refutation.—Yours etc.

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, June 10.

(For photos see over-leaf.)